Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. NUMBER 124.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in favor of [illegible] and against [illegible], and to me directed, I have levied upon and will sell at public vendue, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said county, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:—[illegible] vendue of the right, title and interest of the said [illegible] to-wit:—The southwest quarter of section [illegible] in township thirty-nine (39) north of range [illegible] east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing one hundred and seventy acres, more or less, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. The above land will be sold to satisfy said execution, unless the same be redeemed, the quarter of an hour next before the sale.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1861.

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The Tribune.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

It is perhaps ungracious to quarrel with any body of men in Kentucky or any other State, who are in good faith supporting the Union cause; but we cannot forbear to say that the hypothesis which underlies the efforts of certain professed friends of the Government in the Border Slave States—which hypothesis is referred to by our Kentucky correspondent, is, in another shape, the identical thing about which we are quarreling with the South. The Constitution does not anywhere admit the Right of Property in Man; and any war waged by any set of men, under the belief that anybody in the North will at the end of the contest admit that right, is a mistake that cannot be too soon repaired. The North has consented to the exercise of the right of the South to reclaim "persons held to labor or service" under the local law, when they have made their way into the Free States; but save in the infamous Dred Scott decision, there is nowhere any recognition of these persons as "property." And in the difference between "persons" and "property" the whole of the secession question hinges. If men and women are property, under and by authority of the United States, secession is, though not right, most easily defensible. If they are persons, the case of the North is clear; and here the controversy begins. We refer to our Louisville letter for an account of the discussions there going on.

ORIGIN OF DEBT CURRENCY.

The dethronement and exile of James II, the last of the Stuarts, by the accession of William III, in the revolution of 1688, by no means relieved the British nation from extraordinary expenses, of which there had been such bitter complaints under the Stuarts. With an exhausted Treasury, and the government in the wretched credit caused by the folly, necessity and wickedness of the Stuarts, William had a war upon his hands immediately with Louis XIV of France, who undertook to replace James upon the throne of England. It was during this war, and in 1694, that the speculative Scotchman, Wm. Patterson, proposed the plausible scheme of the Bank of England, the plan being to lend the Government the whole capital of £1,200,000, without a shilling to do it with, excepting an installment of 6 per cent.; or £72,000, which was paid in by the proprietors. In the crippled condition of the national exchequer, the scheme found favor with the King, and was pressed through Parliament against a strong opposition, by such means as he and the proprietors knew very well how to employ. "To obtain the majority of votes in parliament, he made use of bribery," is the historical record of William III, generally expressed. The rate of interest on the loan was 8 per cent. per annum, or £96,000, and £4,000 for expense of management. This was apparently cheap to a government that had been in the habit of sacrificing about 50 per cent. of the parliamentary allowance to anticipate the taxes a single year; but we aver that to the nation it was the dearest method of raising supplies that could possibly be adopted, and a ruinous delusion from beginning to end.

We *know* that, by the nature and immutable law of value, it depreciated the value of money, forced it from the kingdom, and was thus a public and dead loss of real capital, for the whole sum of the fictitious capital of the bank. It was nothing in the world but fiction, unless, possibly, something was left of the £72,000, after bribing members of Parliament to vote for the charter. There was, with this possible exception, never any such money, value or capital in existence as the £1,200,000. The proprietors simply handed their bank notes into the exchequer, and received exchequer tallies in exchange, a mere matter of kiting. The tallies were sticks, notched, a method of keeping accounts—charcoal scores, milk scores, &c.—still in use in Great Britain, if not in this country. It was an exchange of a bundle of faggots for a bundle of brown paper, the faggots being split, one half retained in the exchequer and the other in the bank, the two to be matched as a voucher of the claim. It was granted to a body of men, the privilege of issuing bills payable, without lending capital or value of any sort, and charging interest on their own debt, reversing the common sense principle of common justice, defrauding the public out of, not the interest alone, but the capital or principal also, the interest only accruing to the bank, and the capital falling into the hands of foreign nations, by paying the fictitious prices of a false measure in the exchanges. It was a blind method of securing capital out of the people, which they were unwilling to yield to taxation. Doubtless it was designed to meet what was supposed to be a temporary exigency at the time, the charter being granted only for eleven years; but it proved to be such an easy method of financeering that it soon became the leading principle of the fiscal policy of England, and has so continued to this day. What can be easier than to sign bits of paper, exchang the same with a straw corporation, and cheat the public by calling the corporation debt "money?"

There appears to be a perfect hunkerism, or unscrupulous devotion to a dishonest public policy, pervading the British mind, with respect to the Bank of England. Not a single British writer acknowledges the fact that it was founded without capital, unless it be Joseph Hume. Adam Smith seems to know nothing of it, and his whole account of the institution seems to be an apology rather than a history. Lest the reader should be incredulous on this point, we give the account demanded by, and presented to the House of Commons when the Bank first suspended specie payments, only two years after its establishment. We find this in Lawson's *History of Banking*, page 44.

"On the 4th December, 1696, the governor and directors of the bank attended at the bar of the House of Commons, and presented to the house a statement of their affair, as follows:

DEBTOR.	
To sundry persons for sealed bank bills standing out	£893,800.00.00
To sundry persons on notes for running cash	764,196.10.06
To money borrowed in Holland	300,000.00.00
To interest due on bank bills standing out	17,876.00.00
To balance	125,315.02.11
Total	£2,101,187.13.05

CREDITOR.	
By tallies in several parliamentary funds	£1,784,576.16.05
By one half year deficit of fund £100,000 ℔ annum	50,000.00.00
By mortgages, pawns and securities	230,946.15.08
By cash on hand	*35,664.01.10
Total	£2,101,187.13.05

* This item, £35,664 1s 10d of cash, it appears, was all the bank had on hand to pay their notes amounting to £1,657,996 10s 6d.

The reader acquainted with double entry accounts, will see at a glance that the whole of the capital and reserved profits of the bank are included in the balance, £125,315, 2s 11d. The institution had paid two yearly dividends of 8 per cent. each, and, deducting the paid up capital of £72,000 from the balance, there were reserved profits £53,315-2s. 11d.

In corroboration of this statement as to capital, we find in the appendix to Francis' History of the Bank of England, a copy of a rare pamphlet published in 1695, by Michael Godfrey, the first deputy governor, in which he says: "Some find fault with the bank because they have not taken in the whole £1,200,000 which was subscribed, for they have called in but £72,000, which is more than they now have occasion for. But, however, they have paid in the exchequer the whole £1,200,000 before the time appointed by act of Parliament, and the less money they have taken in to do it will with so much the more they have served the public, for the rest is left to circulate in trade, to be lent on land, or otherwise to be disposed of for the nation's service." This is the theory on which the business of the bank is conducted—*eat your cake and have it, too*—and people in England and this country are still so befogged with it as to suppose this impossible thing is really done. They cheat themselves, lose their money, and establish debt, embarrassment and insolvency in its place.

With this powerful engine for running in debt, William III. undertook the costly impracticability of maintaining the "balance of power" in Europe, of which system he was the founder. With this he inaugurated the pending system, the fruits of which are to be seen in the irredeemable national debt of Great Britain, $4,000,000,000; and with this he opened the present era of debt in the commercial world, the precious metals being thereby driven into Asia.

Their absence is the absence of so much money and capital, rendering it necessary for nearly every trader to run in debt to create and maintain a *debt currency* in his place; and thus it is that nearly the whole commerce and industry of Europe and America are suspended upon what Adam Smith admits to be an insecurity, from which no prudence or skill of its conductors can guard them, "the Daedalian wings of paper money."

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

Was there ever a more crazy proposition than that by the Abolitionists to emancipate, upon the instant, the four million of negro slaves in the South? We speak now simply of the act of emancipation, not of the question of the power to emancipate. The power does not exist in the Federal Government, but if it did, and if the Abolitionists held the exercise of it, what would they do with the four millions of emancipated negroes? That is the question. They would have to do something with them, for the negroes would not know what to do with themselves. They could not live in the South, and they would not be permitted to live in the North. They would swarm the country like locusts, and eventually, and at no distant day, the whites, impelled by the first law of nature, would be compelled to expel them altogether.—*Chicago Times.*

Was there ever more "crazy" trash uttered in the same number of words? The right to confiscate the slaves of rebels, exists as clearly in the Federal Government, as the right to confiscate their mules, cotton or arms. There is as much power to deprive a rebel of his slave as to take from him anything else which he esteems as property. The war power of the Government is as comprehensive as the law of self-preservation. Whatever thing the rebels derive most aid from should be first seized, and as slaves contribute more to support the rebellion than anything else the rebels possess, military necessity demands that they more particularly should be confiscated. The Government can own no slaves. If they be held in durance it can only be as prisoners, who may be liberated on parole, or absolutely upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

But the *Times* "speaks not of the power, but of the act of emancipation," and enquires "what would the Abolitionists do "with the four millions of emancipated "negroes?" It proceeds to debar an answer by declaring that "they could not live in the South, and they would not be permitted to live in the North."

Pray, why could they not live in the South? Of all countries that is exactly the place for them. They were born and raised there. They have cultivated its soil for generations. They constitute the working class of the South. Their labor and skill are essential to its prosperity. They produce its wealth, they support not only themselves, but some millions of idle whites. The South cannot do without them. If the North wanted them, the South could not spare them. The idea of banishing the four millions of negroes from the South is foolish and wicked. As well talk of driving away four million of Northern farmers, for the blacks are the farmers of the South.

But Secretary Chase answers the question of the *Times:* What shall be done with them after they are emancipated? Set them at work raising cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco on the confiscated plantations of the rebels who have forfeited their estates. *Pay them fair and just wages for their labor*, and the problem is solved. The blacks would be glad to gain their freedom on these equitable terms, and would go to their daily toil with a lightsome hearts and willing hands. The overseer would have no more use for his whip, his branding irons or his blood hounds.

Thousands of enterprising Northern men would flock South to purchase the sequestered estates, and offer employment to the freed blacks. The Southerners themselves would gladly hire them. And if there were eight instead of four millions of negroes, they could find steady work at reasonable wages.

Every year the colored class would improve their material and intellectual condition. It would be astonishing how soon they would learn to read and write and accumulate property. The head of every family would aim to acquire a piece of ground which he could call his own, and with which he would never part, unless to purchase a larger.

The *Times* repeats the old humbug that the manumitted negroes "would swarm North like locusts." On the contrary, the free negroes of the North would "swarm South." In a few years time scarcely a colored face would be seen anywhere north of the Ohio and Potomac. The attraction towards the Gulf States would be irresistable, not only from the present Free States, but from the border Slave States. They would desert the land of frost, snow and pale faces and go to the sunny South, where the magnolio, the orange and the citron grow. They would go where they would feel at home; where they would be welcome; and where their numbers would secure them respect and decent treatment. A few years after emancipation, would find nearly the whole colored race of this country south of the 35th parallel. They would gravitate into the region of cotton, rice, and sugar. Nothing can be more preposterous than the *Times'* assertion that if emancipated, the blacks would swarm North! Only the poor tools of the slave-holders will give currency to such statements.

Virginia Constitution too Popular.

The nest of foul conspirators at Richmond are making their bed in a deeper disgrace than any depth yet touched. While the new Government at Wheeling is preparing to chop off the western half of the ancient Commonwealth at a slice, and while the Government at Washington are considering how they may divide the eastern half with Maryland and Delaware—thus forever blotting "Virginia" from a name and a place in our history; these men at Richmond are themselves plotting to destroy the older landmarks and to hand over that Virginia which the fathers formed, stripped of all liberty, as a prey to despotism and military tyranny. The State Convention which was mobbed into passing the ordinance of secession last April, is again in session at Richmond. After the secession in May, a committee was appointed to consider such amendments to the State Constitution as the new order of things should seem to make necessary. The chairman, Mr. Stuart of Augusta, now makes his report and states:

"That the framers of the present Constitution of Virginia—which, it will be recollected, was most liberal and comprehensive, and was revised under the joint influence of such men as Thos J. Randolph, James Monroe, John S. Barbor, William C. Rives, and other accepted national statesmen—made too wide a departure from conservative principles, and were smitten by a desire to follow the footsteps of Northern politicians. * * * They ingrafted on our Constitution those Northern ideas of unlimited suffrage and universal popular election which are rapidly driving the Northern States to agrarianism."

And then he gradually comes to the remedy which is neither more nor less than so to change the Constitution of Virginia as to prepare it for that despotism which, in the event of the success of the rebellion, is certain to established.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

It is stated that Gen. Burnside's expedition will not be ready to sail from Annapolis for several days. The most of the vessels are in the harbor of Annapolis, including the flag ship "Admiral," but the others have not yet left New York. The following troops were at Annapolis a week ago, since when more have been added from Pennsylvania and the Potomac: The 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th Massachusetts, 8th and 10th Connecticut, 51st New York, 51st Pennsylvania, and the D'Epeneuil Zouaves, making about 8,000 men in all.

The Stone Fleet Blockade.

The fleet of old whalers that sailed from New Bedford and New London, on the 20th, loaded with stone, to be sunk at the entrance of Southern harbors, and thus hermetically seal the blockade, were last spoken off the North Carolina coast, still bound South. Some had already been sunk at Ocracoke and other inlets on that coast, and the others were for Charleston and Savannah. Both will be blocked up. The main ship channel leading to Savannah is only 250 yards across, and can be perfectly barred by five or six vessels. The vessels were purchased at about $10 per ton measurement, and the money is well invested. Another stone fleet is being fitted out at New York. Jeff. Davis and England will soon have no cause to complain of the inefficiency of our blockade. The "rat holes" are being stopped up. Now let's catch the rat.

The Atlantic Monthly—Agassiz.

We are glad to see that Prof. Agassiz is to write a series of papers upon "The Methods of Study in Natural History," and other kindred topics, for the *Atlantic Monthly*—a fact that will give this most popular and deserving of American literary serials a new and substantial claim to public favor. The charm of Prof. Agassiz's manner, and the simplicity and directness of his mode of instruction, have long been celebrated traditionally, and will commend these papers to the general reader desirous of adding to the sum of knowledge in an important branch of science. The Professor's papers will be continued in every number through 1862; hence, new subscriptions should begin with the incoming year.

An Editor's Opinion.

Union Office, Urbana, Ill., Nov. 26, 1861.

Editors Tribune:

I will insert your prospectus for an exchange with the Daily Tribune with pleasure. Some time past I felt a little "down on the Tribune," and condemned it in the columns of the *Union*; but time and subsequent events have convinced me that it not only looks deep into things, and tries to make honest statements, but that it is an incorruptible and independent paper.

As the county newspaper moulds and influences the public sentiment of the county in which it is published, it very much needs such a teacher as the bold and fearless Chicago Tribune. Respectfully,

John Caruthers,
Editor Urbana Union.

OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

Col. Fritz Anneke, a distinguished foreign officer, has declined the command of the 1st Wisconsin artillery, at Kenosha, and has been appointed by Gov. Norton to command the Indiana artillery. The officers at Kenosha are endeavoring to get Major Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, to command the regiment.

—Col. Eugene A Kozlay has resigned the command of the 54th New York regiment.

—Mrs. Lincoln was escorted by the Chevalier Wikoff, to Col. John Cochrane's regiment on Monday

—Col. Coburn, of the Indiana 23d regiment, at Camp Wild Cat, is now on a visit to Indianapolis, and says if Zollicoffer had been pursued after his defeat, all his baggage train would have been captured, and prisoners and valuable stores taken. He thinks the retreat ordered by Gen. Thomas was a prudent movement, inasmuch as it was impossible for the army to obtain supplies where it was, but it was unnecessary for the retreat to be as precipitate as it was.

—Rev. William Hoge, who was associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Spring, in New York, until a few months past, when he resigned, is now the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Charlottesville, Virginia.

—The attempt to get up a demonstration over Gen. Fremont, at Cincinnati, failed. The General changed cars as quickly as possible, and only bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd that clamored for him in the Little Miami depot as the train moved out. The *Gazette* says:

One case, in particular, we observed: A man, whose determination to shake the General's hand was unconquerable, enjoyed the distinguished privilege while the wheels of the car were in motion. A friend reminded him that he might possibly get run over, and get one of his legs summarily amputated. To which he replied, "I don't care. I'll go one leg on Fremont anyhow."

—Allen C. White, the Postmaster of Liberty, Union county, Ind, has been arrested as a defaulter and taken to Cincinnati.

—Col. Jennison's Kansas cavalry, now on the "rampage" in Missouri, name their camps after the Harper's Ferry heroes, "John Brown," "Kagi," "Coppic," etc.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says the Government has received official information that there is cotton enough at Beaufort to make ten thousand bales.

—The War Department has fully determined to erect a bridge over the Potomac on the piers on which the aqueduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is located. These piers are of massive granite, and were erected, at a great expense, some twenty years ago. They are built up from the solid beds of the river by means of coffer dams. The place at which the aqueduct crosses—just above Georgetown—is narrow and connects with the roads leading into Virginia, thus possessing numerous facilities for the erection of the proposed new structure. With this new bridge and the steam ferry the wants of the army can be easily supplied, while Government will not be at the mercy of the rotten structure known as the Long Bridge.

—At the annual town election in Hartford, Ct., on Monday, 25th, the People's Union ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 400 over the Democratic ticket of "peace" tendencies.

—Twenty pieces of the recently invented style of ordnance, the Ellsworth gun, arrived in New York city, from Massachusetts, on Saturday, *en route* for Washington. This gun is designed for field use, being quite light and manageable. Its entire weight is but 450 pounds, with a width of four feet, enabling it to be maneuvered in narrow and confined spaces. It can be drawn without horses, and fired five times a minute. It is rifled and breech-loading, and sends a ball to the distance of three miles.

—Several small premature publications have been made, styled the "Blue Book," which are very inaccurate, not being compiled from official records, and therefore containing many names no longer connected with the service of the Government. The manuscript of the new blue-book is rapidly being prepared, and will probably be in type by the first of January. It will contain the name of every person holding a commission from the Government, and will form a book of several hundred pages.

—The Vermont Legislature adjourned on Thursday, 21st, after a six weeks' session, but without having accomplished much. The old personal liberty law was repealed; an attempt to reform the insolvent law by dividing assets equally among creditors, failed; an attempt to organize an active military for the State also failed; the usual amount of business was done in bank charters, etc., and that seems to have been about all. In closing, Lieut. Gov. Underwood said to the Senate:

"We have demonstrated the great problem of our Government, namely, its power to bring the whole physical resources to bear upon a threatened destruction of our Government. And the only question now to be determined is, whether our ability is equal to the occasion. The hiss of the rattlesnake is heard on one hand, and the growl of the British lion on the other. The first must be silenced. And if the British flag is to cover traitors in their rebellious designs, the lion will growl in vain. The British flag must cease to cover the escape of fugitives from justice, or stand as open enemies. And may God give us strength to meet the issue."

—The troops at Camp Butler, Springfield, are being paid off.

—The Adjutant General of Maine reports that that State has now in the service, in its own regiments, 9,729 men; in regiments of other States, 769 men; in forts along the coast, 213 men; total, 10,711. In addition, there are enough men in regiments now recruiting at home to swell the total to 15,261 men. No account is taken of the thousands who have enlisted on the sea.

—The new fort at Baltimore, built principally by the Maine 7th, it is suggested, will be named Fort Marshall, in respect to the memory of Col. Thomas H. Marshall.

—A. J. Goodrich has purchased the St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, and will henceforth be editor and proprietor.

—Western Virginia—or what will probably soon be known as the State of Kanawha—has done remarkably well in raising troops to support the Government in putting down the rebellion. That portion of the Old Dominion has now in the field the following number of men:

	Regiments.	Men.
Infantry	12	8,840
Cavalry	3	2,808
Three artillery batteries	..	358
Total	15	12,006

—The work of erecting barracks at Camp Butler, now removed to Jimtown, for winter quarters, has been commenced, and is being energetically prosecuted, from five to six hundred men being employed. The lumber is on the ground, or being furnished as fast as it can be used, so that in a few days the soldiers will exchange their thin tents for warm and commodious buildings. The health of the camp is better since the cold weather began than it was previously.—*Springfield Journal.*

—The New York *Sunday Times* says Wall street came rather a sharp game on Secretary Chase in the negotiations for the last $50,000,000. The agreement was that they should take 6 per cent. bonds at a price that would realize them 7 per cent. on the equivalent. This was figured up by the Secretary as 90 1-2, when, in fact, 87 1-2 is all that he will receive, the bankers thus making $500,000 through Mr. Chase's inadvertence. It would take the lightning calculator, or a broker's clerk, to find his way through the labyrinthian mazes of our bewildering per cents., and though Western lawyers and politicians are trained to shrewdness, they are not quite up to the practiced keenness (to call it no harder name) of Wall street.

—At the Bridesburg arsenal in Philadelphia, there are not less than 180,000 percussion caps manufactured daily. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollar, will yield 3,240 caps.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

March from Pleasant Hill—Burning of Little Santa Fe—Three rebels shot—John Brown boys fighting—Rev. Tom Johnson—How to tame rebels—Hewers of wood and drawers of water—Confiscation, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Camp ——, Kansas City, Mo., 21st, 1861.

We left Pleasant Hill on Thursday morning. Nothing was injured in the town, except the taking of a dozen secession horses and a couple of carriages required for the use of some sick soldiers. We gathered up all the cattle and wagons recovered, and considering that their safety was the first object to be accomplished, determined to push through to the outfitting station as quickly as may be. So large a train, consisting of five hundred head of cattle, some hundred wagons, and several Union families that had been driven out, required circumspect action to secure its safety. Our information led us to anticipate an attack on us at the crossing of one of the streams, through the timber of which we should have to pass. We brought seven prisoners with us, having released one on leaving town. Some scenes were witnessed as we left the village that were both pathetic and grotesque. One woman came out with a babe in her arms, (her husband being a prisoner) screaming "Oh, Kurnel Anthony, do let my man go; he never 'll go out among them are men agin; I'll keep him home Kurnel; look at this are blessed babey, Kurnel, and he has 'nother of 'em at home; and oh! Kurnel, he hasn't been with me but a day or two the hull summer long!" This last was a most conclusive argument why the man should be retained, and Col. Anthony was cruel enough to keep "my man" from the embraces of his wife for some time longer. Another woman, whose husband, after being found in arms, had been released, and then went and threatened our pickets, stood at the gate of her dwelling, screaming that she was dying, wanted her husband, and cursing the Colonel with every conceivable epithet a woman's anger could imagine.

Nothing occurred on the road the first six miles. Our advance gave chase into the timber to an armed party. A house owned by a Union man named Hockaday and tenanted by another Union man, six miles to the north of us, was discovered to be in flames. Our flanking party rode in that direction, but the incendiaries fled to the bush. Some distance beyond here a party of scouts had a slight skirmish, driving some thirty to the timber. The Orderly's horse was shot in the head, but the ball passed out, inflicting only a slight wound. The rider had a narrow escape. About half a mile from our road, one of the flanking party, a German, being called into the timber by necessity, was fired upon from behind while his apparel was disarranged. He sprung for the cover of a tree, and discovered a man armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, in the act of firing a second time. Missing fire, the German, an old soldier of Sigel's, drew a bead and brought the assassin down. The horse broke away. Papers taken from his great coat, showing the fellow's name to have been Francis B. Lacy, of Independence. Passing through the timber of the Little Blue Creek, close by this place, two other rebel scouts were fired upon but escaped.

The woods at this ford are over half a mile wide and afford excellent cover. In the thickest of them was situated a small church, which we had certain information had been used for a rebel rendezvous. The appearance of the interior was corrobative of this statement. Behind it was secreted the party that attacked the Federal troops some months since. Under the circumstances, and from the lonely situation of the place, by order of the Colonel, the building was fired. Those who executed it removed the Bibles, etc., from the building to a safe place, where they could be recovered.

We camped for the night on the prairie, without tents, and sleeping on our arms. It was a bitter cold night, and the men felt it exceedingly. Being in the neighborhood of the late fight on Little Blue, and the train having pushed on beyond danger, Col. Anthony detailed two companies to reconnoitre in that direction. The dwelling houses and farm buildings of three of the most active guerrillas were burned to the ground, and their horses and negroes taken. These men were not only engaged in the fight, but had been participants in driving out four Union men in the neighborhood. Their cattle (secesh) were doubtless taken to reimburse one Union man, whose family was going to Kansas under our protection. They had stolen from him eighty head of cattle, and he probably recovered the equivalent to one-half.

BURNING OF LITTLE SANTA FE.

Three miles to the west of where we cross the Big Blue Creek, in this county, is a town of about twenty houses, known as Little Santa Fe. It is, or was, the worst hole in the State. On the Kansas side is the infamous town of Oxford, where the great election frauds of 1857 occurred. It has for a long time been the head-quarters of Up Hays's and other gangs. Four of our scouts incautiously ran into the place early this morning, and were captured by some fifty rebels. Their horses, arms and uniforms were taken from them. About this time Company "H," under Captain Pardee, came in on the run. The rebels ran in all directions for the timber. Several shots were fired on our men. One of the Confederates fell dead from our return volley. The farrier of the company, Tom Barber, pursued some into the bush. As he was returning, two men, pistol in hand, sprang upon him. One seized his bridle, the other attempted to pull him off his horse. Barber seized this fellow with one hand, dragging him down from his horse, with the other drew his revolver, shot the other man, and then, firing under his arm, shot the one he was holding, killing them both instantly. It was done in less time than it takes to tell it. Barber escaped unhurt, except from his horse falling on him. The town was immediately fired, and the company left for Westport. Several secession guerrilla houses were burnt on the Big Blue, and in Westport Col. Anthony ordered a prominent merchant to bring into Kansas City all the flour, sugar, salt, etc., he had in his store. It was known he had sold these things contrary to orders to the people south of the place.

In town he pursued the same course. There are some thirty or forty Union refugees, men, women, and children, under protection of the camp. The well-to-do secessionists are required to provide food for them. Others, and among them are judges, lawyers, and doctors, are required to haul water, wood, forage, &c., &c., and to chop wood for camp use. No men are so employed who are not known to be secret and active agents and sympathizers with the rebels. This course makes them feel with Uriah Heep—"very umble."

DOINGS AT KANSAS CITY.

Col. Jennison, with the balance of the command, had garrisoned this post, and at the same time made the neighboring country unsafe for "secesh." The peculiar policy of Col. Jennison is having its due effect. Besides, it meets the approval of all the *active* Union men, and in this Missouri fight the opinions of passive ones are of no account. An instance or two besides those given of the manner in which his action works, will best illustrate it.

Wishing to send a message to Lieut. Col. Anthony, at Pleasant Hill, which would be sure to reach, he ordered the richest old secessionist in town, Judge James, a former Federal office holder, to carry it, telling him he should hold his family and property responsible for its safe delivery. Sure enough the message was delivered, the Judge having driven to Pleasant Hill, found us gone, and followed up as speedily as he could, laming his team in his hurried drive.

HOW JOHN BROWN, JR.'S BOYS FIGHT.

Two days since Col. Jennison mounted twenty-five of the boys, under the command of 1st Lieut. Bostwick. Capt. Burchard, Gen. Lyon's scout, who is raising a company for this corps, was also detailed to accompany the party. They were ordered to beat up the neighborhood of the Hays's settlement, which is only about eight miles distant. According to orders the buildings of Col. Hays and two others were burned to the ground. A quantity of arms, horses and "contrabands" were taken. The party then moved to the house of Sam. Hays, on the Westport road. This house stands back some sixty rods from the road. Lieut. Bostwick, ordering his men to remain in the road, with Capt. Burchard, rode across to the house to search for arms. They hitched their horses, and entered the building. They passed through with Mr. Hays, and stepped on the porch. The moment they did so, some fifty men rose in the corn-field a few rods in advance and fired upon them. Hays fell very severely wounded. Capt. Burchard was shot through his clothing in several places, but not hurt. Both officers rushed for their horses, and as they seized their bridles, another volley was fired into them. Lieut. Bostwick's horse received two balls and fell. Both then succeeded in reaching the road. The boys by this time had returned the Confederate fire. Only eighteen were armed with rifles. The advance scouts and guides had ridden away at the first fire. Within a short distance they were fired upon by an ambushed party numbering about fifty. From the other direction another party of the same size was seen. Thus the little band was almost surrounded by six times their own force. They maintained their ground as long possible, firing some thirty rounds. They know three were killed, and several wounded. None of our men were wounded. Lieut. Bostwick was knocked down by a glancing ball on the forehead and two horses were killed. A lad of fifteen, employed as messenger by the Colonel, had his hair cut by a ball, but as he phrased, "the man who did it was crossing a fence, but he didn't cross any more." After a while the Lieutenant ordered the boys to brake for the brush. They were followed up sharply. Three of them closely pursued by twelve, hid themselves in the brush. They were discovered and a volley fired on them. Not a ball struck, though the dirt was thrown in their faces. Lieut. Bostwick turned and shouted, "Come on, boys!" The rebels fled. The Federals returned to camp in safety without further casualty.

A REVEREND BORDER RUFFIAN.

Those acquainted with Kansas history will remember the name of the Rev. Tom Johnson, of the Shawnee Mission. This reverend ruffian was President of the council of the bogus Missouri-Kansas Legislature. It was at the Shawnee Mission this infamous body assembled. Johnson had considerable influence, and is charged with the authorship of the worst slave laws in the bogus code. He was a most infamous scoundrel. The Indians charge him with cheating them in every direction. When Kansas became a Free State of a surety, Tom Johnson became quiet. Two years ago the Shawnees, under treaty, became citizens and divided up their reservation. By some means, such as are known to the initiated in plundering Indians, Johnson obtained four sections of land, 2560 acres, and the valuable Mission buildings, as payment of his services (?) as missionary. It is well known that his sympathies are with the South, but he has covered up his movements well. The farm is about three miles from this place. One of the negroes came into camp a few nights since. From information received from him, a party of John Brown's boys were sent to search for arms, &c. They went to the house—found a small secession flag. It is a blue and white flag, with seven stars in a semi-circle and a Palmetto in the centre. It is a facsimile of the first South Carolina confederacy flag. Several other small secession flags were found and burned. In his cornfield was found buried two revolvers and blankets said to have belonged to the soldiers who are missing and are supposed to have been murdered by Johnson's sons. The parson declared he knew nothing of the transaction. By orders Lieut. Hough brought away forage, provisions and horses, and ordered Johnson to haul certain wagon loads of the same to camp.

When the men entered the house, one of the Misses Johnson, in a spirit of bravado, sat down to the piano and played and sung a secession song. The bugler of the company, an excellent musician and singer, believing that the instrument should be redeemed from such base uses, sat down and played and sung a loyal version of "Dixie." Then, with the rest of the party, he sung the song—

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

The ladies protested, but it was of no use, and the Hallelujah chorus rang out the louder for their resistance. It was a species of retributive justice that all Kansas men will heartily enjoy.

The Reverend Tom made his appearance at Headquarters yesterday unsolicited, and Col. Jennison talked to him like "a Dutch Uncle," as the westernism for a stern and serious statement of a man's character is called. He recited his past crimes, and present suspicious proceedings, his cheating of the Indians, and hypocritical pretensions, and the old man opened his shaky eyes in astonishment at the intimate knowledge displayed by the Colonel at his career of rascality. He was then dismissed, with orders never to show his face within the lines again.

HOW TO MAKE LOYAL CITIZENS.

The following documents have been prepared after consultation with the friends here. It is believed they will have due effect on a majority of those who never take arms, but always aid treason, and when you visit their houses are never found at home:

"State of Missouri, County of Jackson, } ss.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby in consideration and for the purpose of securing the safety of persons and property, and of suppressing in this State the rebellion against the Government of the United States, each for himself, pledge in security for our loyalty all and singular our property, real, personal and mixed, including present and future acquisitions, and do hereby grant, bargain, and sell and deliver to the Government of the United States all and singular our said property to have and to hold the same unto the said Government of the United States and her assigns forever. This conveyance to be void upon the following conditions, to wit:

"That we shall each procure and maintain at all times good faith and loyalty towards the said Government of the United States, and at all times furnish to its officers and agents all information in our possession or knowledge of value to the Government or of detriment to the rebel enemy, and promptly report to the Government authorities, all persons known to be engaged in disseminating treasonable doctrines, making war themselves or encouraging others to make war on the government of the United States, and further that we nor either of us will by word or deed give any advice, information, aid or comfort to the said rebel emissaries of the Government and known as secessionists.

"This conveyance is made by us freely and in good faith, for the purposes aforesaid, and without any compulsion. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the dates set opposite our names, respectively.

(Signed) John Snooks. [L. S.]"

The other is of a little different character, and is intended for the use of able-bodied men. These alternatives will be presented to the citizens of this and neighboring counties. We shall thus find out who are desirous of preserving the peace, and fasten on those who are willing to risk the penalties of martial law. Here is the other.

"We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States, and of the county of Jackson in the State of Missouri, for the purpose of securing to ourselves and neighbors security in person and property, and in order to suppress all treasonable and other criminal organizations within this county or vicinity, do hereby enroll ourselves into a "Home Guard," amenable to the military authority of the United States (and of the State of Missouri) and pledging our utmost exertions to maintain its authority against all hostile combinations. It is expressly understood that we are not to be required without our unanimous consent to go out of the State."

Dr. Adams, one of the prisoners brought from Pleasant Hill, signed the first paper this evening, and to-morrow will be sent to the camp of Up Hays, with a proposition that he and his men deliver themselves up in camp with their arms, sign a similar agreement, and return home. Failing that, all the rigors of martial law will be enforced. It is not anticipated that the terms will be accepted.

REINFORCEMENTS

Are being sent to this command. The Cass County Home Guards were ordered to Col. Anthony, at Pleasant Hill. They will remain there. Sixteen hundred are ordered to Clay county, opposite this, and additional troops will soon reach this camp.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

To-day a young man living three miles from here came and joined John Brown's Company. He was threatened by some returned soldiers of Price that if he did not join them they would shoot him. He left his team in the road and came direct to camp to join the force here. To-night Capt. Burchard, with 25 volunteers and the recruit as a guide, started to visit the neighborhood. I have not yet learned the result.

GOODAL.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTER.

The Confiscation Act in the Kentucky Legislature—What will be Done?—Case of an "Elderly Gentleman"—The Force at Bowling Green—The Rebels will make a Stand There—Crittenden's Column—Breckinridge—A Fight at Brownsville—Johnson and Clemens—Johnson Down on Sherman—More Troops—The Secession Force.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Louisville, Nov. 28, 1861.

The consideration of the Confiscation bill of the late Congress is likely to produce some discord in the Kentucky Legislature, which has just assembled. The keys of the organ will have to be struck most delicately and artistically to produce anything like harmony. The bill raises a new point in the contraband question, or rather puts an old question in a new light—"Shall a slave, being considered "property, be sold under the Confiscation enactment to pay the expenses of this war?"

For months past there has been a visible increase of the sentiment of hostility on the part of the Northern people to the existence of slavery. This sentiment has of late grown popular hastily, but not the less surely, and it may be said that it is undoubtedly the popular feeling of the North. A scheme for the colonization of the blacks as a free people would meet with much favor—it would meet with favor in Kentucky. The question comes up then, "What will Congress, a majority of both houses representing this antagonism to slavery, do with the Confiscation bill, so as to fit it for application to slaves?" It is feared by those who own slaves, and approve of the system, that Congress will so construe the act as to nullify the clause of the Constitution which makes slaves property. [Where is that clause?—*Ed. Tribune.*] Will the Northern people be willing to make sacrifices of human beings to save the Union? Will they consent to sell men into slavery and bondage to preserve the sacred liberty of man?

There has been no attempt to enforce the law in this State. While a large amount of property in the State has, by the abandonment of the traitorous owners, virtually fallen in the hands of the Government, no attempt has been made as yet to sell it. The contraband subject rendered it difficult to handle any kind of property, and hence the delay until Congress and the Legislatures of the States affected could remedy the evil. To enforce the law in Kentucky, as the law now stands, will require the nominal assent of both parties in the case—United States *vs.* Kentucky—to one of two propositions. The Congress of the United States—that is the decided anti-slavery majority of Congress—will have to admit that slaves are property, to be confiscated and sold to pay the war expenses, or Kentucky will have to silently admit that slaves are not property. Neither of these propositions is it possible for either to make. Kentucky cannot admit that slaveholding is illegal. The United States cannot become a trafficker in human beings. Although for months past it would seem as if England and France held in high favor the only Government founded on such a principle, it ought to be patent to us that the world, that christendom, would rail against such a Government as ours should it condescend to become a slave driver and slave dealer. But apply the Confiscation act in this State, and one or the other propositions must be accepted.

This new phase of the matter will be considered at length during the session of the Kentucky Legislature began the 27th inst. Both houses are unanimous for the Union. Rebellion has not a representative in the State Legislative Government, though, as you know, the Executive is entirely so. That the consideration of the bill will produce much trouble, is not doubted by the Union men. Secessionists calculate that the present session of the Legislature will make them 30,000 friends from among the Unionists. I trust that it may not be so bad as all this, though a revolution of considerable magnitude and much importance is likely to result from it, whether the revolution will result in making Kentuckians rebels or ultra anti-slavery men, whether in making the State one of the slaveocracy or a free State, cannot be foreshadowed. The heavens presage a storm, but we know not how, or where, or when it will burst.

An elderly gentleman, formerly a resident at Cave City, and until lately a prisoner at Bowling Green, having been released, has arrived here. The rebels have taken possession of his dwelling and appropriated the key of his meat-house. He was graciously permitted to enjoy the large liberty of a single room, and a servant allowed him to cook for him. He railed and swore at the officers who had robbed him to such a degree that they sent him under guard to Bowling Green, where Backner was *compelled* by a Mississippi Colonel to release him. Compelled is the right word. The Mississippian stated he knew the gentleman, he had stopped at his house in Cave City, and though in the rebel uniform, had been treated as a gentleman; that he had come to fight for liberty and not to enslave and outrage others, and that if the prisoner was not released he would disband his regiment and go home. Gen. Buckner released the man, who has arrived here where many of his relations reside. He states that there are 30,000 men at Bowling Green under Buckner and at Russellville under Breckinridge. They consist mainly of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, but few Kentuckians having enlisted. Small arms were scarce though arising daily. The town has been well fortified with siege guns of large calibre, and the indications evinced an intention on the part of the rebels to make a stand at that point, inducing Gen. Buell by feints to advance upon them. A column was in calling distance from Columbus, though it is thought by the rebels themselves that at the time of Buell's advance the Columbus rebels will have as much to do as they can well accomplish. He says that care is taken to defend that portion of the railroad southwest of Bowling Green, fears having been entertained from the first of a flanking movement in the direction of Russellville by Gen. Crittenden's column, now within twenty-five miles of that place. To oppose the onward march of Crittenden, Breckinridge with a small force had been sent to Greenville, west of Crittenden, to attract his attention by making rapid movements north towards Calhoun. There is not much probability that Crittenden will go in search of Breckinridge's cavalry force, though a movement to protect the county of Muhlenburg from the ravages of the ex-Senator is demanded by the exigencies of the case.

A fight lately took place at Brownsville, on Green river and in Edmonson county, which adjoins the one in which Bowling Green is situated. Brownsville cannot be further than 15 miles from Bowling Green. The fight was unimportant save in the fact of its proximity to Bowling Green.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, and Hon. A. J. Clemens, the latter representing the 4th District of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, have been in the city for several days, and leave for Washington to-day. Mr. Clemens has been employing his leisure hours during the recess of Congress in acting as Surgeon to Col. Ben. C. Grider's Kentucky regiment. Mr. Johnson has been here to inquire into what he calls the shameless desertion of East Tennessee by Gen. Sherman. Everybody is bitter on that individual. Though I think if he did any one sensible thing, it was the withdrawing of the troops from the pursuit of Zollicoffer and the trap into which they would undoubtedly have fallen.

Troops continue to pour in upon us. The Ohio regiments of Nelson's brigade arrived on Monday—4,000 strong. The 15th and 17th Indiana, the 3d, 6th, 24th, and 41st Ohio, with one section of a battery, and 4 companies of U. S. regulars, arrived on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a full regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry is due on Saturday. A camp of 10,000 men is located 4 miles from the city.

Kentucky has seceded! The Sovereignty Convention met at Russellville on the 18th, and declared Kentucky no longer one of the United States. A declaration of independence was passed, as also an ordinance of secession. The Provincial Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council of Ten and a State Auditor. The Executive is Geo. W. Johnston, the man that Magoffin sent as Ambassador to Jeff. Davis on the occasion of the invasion of the State at Columbus. Louisville has one representative in the Legislative Council. Commissioners to Richmond were elected in the persons of H. C. Burnett, who lately represented the 1st District in Congress, and Hon. Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain. All other officers are to be appointed by the Governor. All Executive and Legislative powers are vested in the Governor and Council. Acts done by the Provisional Government shall have the concurrence of a majority of its members; the Council to fill vacancies, but no councilman shall be made Governor to fill a vacancy. The old constitution and laws of Kentucky are declared in force, except where inconsistent with the acts of the rebels.

Geo. B. Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, has been made a Major General in the Confederate army, and appointed to command Cumberland Gap.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, Nov. 27, 1861.

So far as news is concerned, the past week has afforded less than almost any week in three months. The mail route agent on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad one day reported that a squad of rebels had fired into a cattle train—damaging nobody—and that is about all which the line of the St. Jo. road has furnished. At Canton and in Memphis, Col. Moore had made some arrests, and some supposed Union man had committed the outrage of killing one of his prisoners, a Judge Richardson, at Memphis. This act shows pretty clearly the state of feeling existing between the Unionists and secessionists. Constantly outraged and trampled upon, and their secesh neighbors, when arrested, quietly dismissed on taking the oath, it is not to be wondered at that Unionists residing amid the corrupt influences of a slave State should after a time become reckless. Thus Judge Richardson's assassination was a cowardly act, utterly indefensible in morals or policy; and yet, an acknowledged secessionist as he was, who can tell how many outrages, robberies and assassinations *he* may have instigated, how many firesides his infernal principles may have desolated, until the desire for *revenge* in some injured man's breast had subverted all other aims. I know nothing about Richardson's antecedents—"they say," indeed, that aside from his secesh proclivities and acts, he was "an honorable man," but with our present fair knowledge of secesh character, it is fair to presume that like most of his clan he has been doing his best to drive out of the State his Union neighbors. Col. Moore, in the zeal in the zeal of his labors, immediately offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the assassin, offering to pay half from his own pocket. On the presumption that he had good reason for arresting Richardson his zeal is a little extraordinary, especially when no instance of a rebel desire to do justice to the murderers of Union men can be cited, nor is it probable that the example thus set by him is in danger of being imitated in the future by the Missouri rebels. It is not in their line. As to Moore's success in finding the assassin I hear nothing, though if he will accept rebel testimony it is not to be doubted that some claimant for the reward will appear pretty soon.

Col. Glover's regiment, the Missouri Third (cavalry), is at last reported to be about full. Some of the companies have been at work a good while and have done good service, though a considerable portion of the regiment is still without arms and proper accoutrements. Until lately, Glover has only been a Colonel by Gen. Fremont's appointment, but now his commission is recognized by the War Department. He is an affable, fine appearing and energetic man, and I predict will make a popular and successful officer—albeit he owns a number of the "peculiar chattels."

Gen. Richardson's movements as yet have not taken very definite shape. Besides making one or two staff appointments, or recommendations of this sort, I do not learn that he has done anything. He will probably retain his seat in Congress until assigned to some brigade, drawing pay therefor, mileage, &c., for both offices, until his Congressional resignation occurs. In this, however, he probably does no worse than some Republicans, though it is all a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Cunningham, the murderer, will probably be hung on Friday. He, or his wife, has drawn up a petition for a commutation of his sentence, but there are few names to it, and no one, not even his attorney, seems to feel any special interest in his case. The almost unanimous opinion is that he is guilty; that it was a cold-blooded, unprovoked murder. His spiritual advisers state that he is well disposed and approachable, and reads his Bible diligently, but up to a very few days ago had made no confession—in fact denied that he was the principal in the murder. He is a Virginian by birth. If executed it will be the first event of the kind in this county since about 1836, and the second since the county was organized.

Business has picked up a little during the fall, but, of course, is not brisk. Our soldiers off to the wars have been sending home some money lately, which is right welcome to their families, particularly since the city withdrew its aid. Our city administration is so very economical that it neither makes it poor or its landholders very joyful now-a-days. I wish I could tell a better story.

TIMOLEON.

The Partition of Old Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 26th.]

The Convention to form a Constitution for a new State out of the territory of the Commonwealth of Virginia, meets to-day in this city. It is one of the most important bodies ever convened in any State of this Union. There is very little doubt but our action will be followed by a large if not a general disintegration of the former limits of this State. Our advices a few days ago were to the effect that Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge, would probably be attached to the Western division of Maryland; while Eastern Maryland, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton would be added to Delaware. The valley of Virginia would be added to the new State to be formed here at Wheeling. This is the programme announced in several of the papers, as one of the fruits of Virginia's participation in the rebellion.

For our part, we can say that we hope to escape the affliction of being united with the Valley—notwithstanding the many loyal people that are there, and the two or three loyal counties that have voted to go with us. The greater portion of the Valley are as antagonistic to the West as ever was the tide-water region. We want a homogeneous State. Such we never could have united to the Valley. Negroes are their staple. They are not ours. We want to get clear of negroes. The Valley does not. We want in the course of a few years to become a free State. The Valley does not.

If, however, the wish shall become any ways general among the people of the Valley, when this rebellion shall have been put down, to join with us, they can do so, by adopting the free State policy which the West will have originated. In this way only, and with this understanding only, would their accession be of any benefit. We do not wish to be connected any longer with the miserable one-ideaed negro policy that has cursed us all the days of our lives thus far. That policy is always arrogant, selfish and absorbing. It hangs upon the steps of progress, and hobbles both its feet. We have had enough of it. We have had a sore experience. Let us not repeat the folly. Let us have a natural State.

Gen. Lane's "Black Brigade"—Their Distribution in Kansas.

Rev. H. D. Fisher, a chaplain in Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade, who commanded the black squadron of 220 refugees on the retreat from Springfield, and who brought them all safely into Kansas, writes:

"When we had crossed the Kansas line, we drew up our cavalry opposite the line of our train, and announced that we were in Kansas; that these men, women and children were FREE!—and such cheering you never heard. "Three times three" were given for Kansas and for Jim Lane, the liberator. On the morning of the 13th we began the arduous task of finding houses for the 220 refugees. Here a new difficulty arose, few had surnames, and most of them had the name of the last master, but several had the names of their fathers, who were also their masters. And there was every variety of complexion. One who was asked his name by Chaplain Moore, answered, "*Abe.*" "Abraham, I reckon." "*Yes.*" "Well, henceforth your name shall be Abraham Lincoln." And thus most of them received not only their freedom but new names. At Fort Scott we secured homes for about fifty, and distributed the property to their possession. Here our camp was visited by horse thieves, who succeeded in running off four horses belonging to the black boys. Capt. Insley and I captured one of them in the vicinity of our camp.

We removed with the balance of our camp to Fort Lincoln, where we encamped for the night, and on the morning of the 14th we commenced distributing other families, until forty or fifty others were disposed of. We then moved forward toward Mound City, and there disposed of thirty or forty others, getting all good homes, with "plenty of work," and while Chaplains Moore and Fisk were making dispositions of families, I succeeded in discovering the stolen horses, recaptured them and others, and brought them into camp. From Mound City we moved to "Dutch Henry's Crossings," and made arrangements to send detachments to Ohio City and Topeka. On Sabbath day we were under the necessity of traveling because of short rations, and late in the afternoon arrived with the remnant of our Black Brigade at Baldwin City.

Since the days of Moses such a cavalcade never moved from slavery to the land of Canaan. The anxiety about these families is well grounded. But let us remember Kansas has been drained of her working men, who are now in the army. Millions of bushels of corn are yet to be gathered—wood cut and farming generally done. And we most honestly believe we could find homes for at least a thousand families in our State. Thus secession is weakened—her farms and crops stopped, and Free Kansas can run the machine until Hayti and South America are full. Let the work go on.

Chicago and the Armory Site.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The superior advantages which Chicago presents in an economical point of view are worthy of consideration. Iron, copper, lead and lumber, can be furnished cheaper than elsewhere. Provisions are very cheap, mechanical labor is abundant. The extraordinary facilities possessed by Chicago as a point for the distribution of the manufactured arms, constitute one of the strongest grounds for its selection as the site for the proposed armory. Thirteen trunk lines of railroad, embracing with their connections more than 5,000 miles of railway, here find their central termination. The *number* of lines by which communication can be maintained with Chicago is an important consideration, as the risk of relying upon *one* line only has been strikingly shown in the case of the Baltimore and Washington roads. This would be one of the objections to Rock Island. But beyond its railways Chicago possesses in immense water communication by the Great Lakes and the Illinois Canal and river, means of cheap transportation by water, such as *in connection* with her vast system of railways, are enjoyed by no other point in the West.

☞ The Port Royal Sherman is a failure. It is a hard word to say, but it is a true one, and "pity 'tis true." We may expect almost any day the order for his recall; and we cannot expect anything to be done in South Carolina until he is; perhaps not even then, as our luck has run on Generals. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes:—

It cannot be disguised that the Cabinet is very sorely chagrined and disappointed at the inaction of Gen. Sherman. It was expected that he would at once push for the interior, occupy Beaufort, seize the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, burn the bridges, and fortify himself between the two rivers before the enemy could recover from their panic and concentrate. Instead of this he has settled down apathetically at Hilton Head. The regularity with which our generals topple over as fast as Government sets them up, is melancholy to reflect upon.

☞ The Confederates themselves now refuse to recognize Gen. Scott's passes for persons going South. The Baltimore *American* says:

Early on Sunday morning about a half dozen ladies, with a number of children, with passes from Gen. Scott, left the Old Point wharf under a flag of truce granted by Commodore Goldsborough, with the anticipation of proceeding South, but the commanding officer of the Confederate steamer refused to acknowledge the passes. He stated that Gen. Scott was a private citizen of the United States, and therefore he could not regard his passes written before he resigned his official position. The parties therefore returned to Fortress Monroe.

☞ Jeff. Davis, in his late message, says that the blockade is totally inefficient, and proposes to invoke the aid of European nations in breaking it up. On the other hand, Yancey, in his speech to the fishmongers at London, says that the Confederate States, "though cut off by blockade from *all* foreign trade, have been able—from their internal resources alone—to equip and maintain in the field an army of over 250,000 troops." There is a considerable variance between master and man in this case.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated $150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defence of Mobile. Hollins should also be sent for.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, Fancy Baskets, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

60 DOZEN AMERICAN TOY Drums, 150 CASKS OF MARBLES, 300 CASES OF TOYS, 1,500 BOYS' SLEDS, Just received at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. ☞ N. B.—Orders from the country solicited.

Oil and Lamps.

PRICES REDUCED. 200 BARRELS OIL, KIERS' BEST 200 Barrels STAR OIL, FOR SALE BY POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 CLARK STREET. se7-g542-3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! GREAT WEST OIL WORKS, W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, - - - Ohio, Manufacturers and Refiners of PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL. Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE. To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages. no8-h187-3m

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6140. se10 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! New and Rich Styles. DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT POPE & SLOCUM'S, oc4-g782-4m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED—As Thomas R. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago. jan26-ly

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 8 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction to some of the worst forms. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

8 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons to be the only Truss [illegible] Post-Office Box [illegible]

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! AT FASSETT & COOK'S Emporium of Photographic Art. FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York, HAVE ARRIVED, And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes, Cartes de Visite! The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation. PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suite the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the BEST PICTURES, Unsurpassed by any in the country. We have also the largest and best selected stock of GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere. ADVICE TO SITTERS: Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h202-tjal'62

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St, Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. GEO. F. FOSTER, [oc21-g922-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells, Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. TENTS! TENTS! TENTS! Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT USE, Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated SIBLEY TENT For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same. REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. [no18-h365-6m]

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office OF L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES: NEW YORK. Henry Young, Esq. Moses Taylor, Esq. John J. Phelps, Esq. Amos R. Eno, Esq. Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co. Messrs. Cochran & Co. Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham. Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co. William Mulligan, Esq. Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co. PHILADELPHIA. Hon. William Strong. WASHINGTON, D. C. Hon. John Woodruff. Hon. A. A. Burnham. NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Hon. J. P. Williston. Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq. BOSTON. R. C. Hooper, Esq. Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co. Messrs. F. Skinner & Co. Messrs. Auston, Sumner & Co. Messrs. Stanfield, Wentworth & Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam. HARTFORD, CONN. Messrs. Day, Owen & Co. Messrs. Collins Brothers. John Olmsted, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq. A. G. Hammond, Esq. Messrs. John Beach & Co. Hon. Mark Howard. ROCKVILLE, CONN. Rockville Bank. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq. Wells Southworth, Esq. Amos Townsend, Esq. E. C. Herrick, Esq. Dr. N. B. Ives. Henry White, Esq. Wyllys Warner, Esq. Messrs. C. Cowles & Co. S. D. Pardee, Esq. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Henry L. Young, Esq. MONTREAL. Messrs. Janes & Oliver. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Adam Pearson, Esq. William Little, Esq. CHICAGO, ILL. Henry Farnam, Esq. Francis Bradley, Esq. Hon. Mark Skinner. Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co. C. G. Hammond, Esq. P. B. Roberts, Esq. GALESBURG, ILL. Messrs. Reed & Chapman. QUINCY, ILL. Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull. JOLIET, ILL. W. C. Wood, Esq. LOCKPORT, ILL. Hon. Jesse O. Norton. GALVA, ILL. George Farr, Esq. WAUKEGAN, ILL. E. L. Bachelder, Esq. ELGIN, ILL. W. G. Hubbard, Esq. WAVERLY, ILL. C. J. Salter, Esq. BURLINGTON, IOWA. J. G. Foote, Esq. DAVENPORT, IOWA. R. B. Hill, Esq. MUSCATINE, IOWA. Rev. A. B. Robbins. DUBUQUE, IOWA. F. W. Sheffield, Esq. ST. PAUL, MINN. H. L. Moss, Esq. LA CROSSE, WIS. Charles Seymour, Esq. BELOIT, WIS. T. L. Wright, Esq. MILWAUKEE, WIS. E. D. Holton, Esq. RACINE, WIS. Eldad Smith, Esq. JACKSONVILLE, ILL. Rev. J. M. Sturtevant. GALENA, ILL. Messrs. L. S. Felt & Co. AURORA, ILL. J. L. Hanchett, Esq. LA SALLE, ILL. John Rockwell, Esq. oc3-g771-3m

WESTERN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF GIFFARD'S INJECTORS, FOR SUPPLYING STEAM BOILERS WITH WATER. Dispensing with the aid of a Pump. For sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Agents, No. 181 Lake Street. no6-h13-ly

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION, with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced Teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school building in the West (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German, free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD EXERCISE AND GYMNASTIC DRILL, ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of the United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year, for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing, and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 200 boarders under the same roof, with the constant care of the teachers. Address, for Circulars, D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton Ill. se10-g287-4m

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL. BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY. oc25-g94 E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

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Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the FESTIVAL CHIMES, Is just published, and will be sent, post paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, oc21-g666 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3404.

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS. HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST. St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 30, '61. Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.,— Gents: This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD. The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of HERRING & CO., de1'60-ly3dp 40 State street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. NO. 38 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS, HATS, CAPS AND ROBES. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, oc23-g864-3m 180 Lake-st., corner Wells.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience of years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE. Military Caps made to order. oc11-g341-3m J. & A. HERZOG, 131 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Fur Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Fur Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Gloves. BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Cravats, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. At Wholesale or Retail. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO. FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch of 520 Broadway, New York. ☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 113 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Millinery Goods.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS, At First Cost of Importation. Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street (up stairs). REMEMBER THE PLACE. WEBSTER & CAGE, 78 LAKE STREET. oc29-g905-1m

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau m's donne [illegible] referer a lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. Dr. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: [illegible] Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates [illegible] His beautiful Gold Filling [illegible] Office, No. 66 Clark street, [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence, [illegible] street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry. [illegible] my19-h3-ly

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., [illegible] Notice to Stockholders. At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] Lake street, and examine those [illegible] No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] when adjusted to the head [illegible] Jewelry contains always the newest [illegible] all articles will give entire satisfaction.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-a5-ly]

NEW FURNITURE STORE. Shaw, Johnson & Co., OF CINCINNATI. Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant CABINET FURNITURE, At No. 81 LAKE STREET, (Under the Tremont House,) Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising some of the largest, best and most fashionable assortments of Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. ☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap26-h1-ly

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Ferris, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE. IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Piles, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy, but state what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters by address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a CATARRH IN THE NOSE. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in [illegible] By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in its virtues to guarantee all who are disposed to try it, that if after the trial of the Remedy one month, it is not all that I represent it, the amount paid will be returned. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED. E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD.—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. [illegible] Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords. MORGAN & FULLER, Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Opticians.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible] South Clark-St., opposite the Court House. [illegible] Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, [illegible] Instruments, etc., etc. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

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Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

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Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

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oc21-g996 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3404. oc15-d339-1y

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

HERRING'S SAFE

AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTS: This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire.

Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of

HERRING & CO.,
oc1'60-1y3dp 40 State street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

NO. 95 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS,

HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,
oc25-g964-3m 192 Lake-st., corner Wells.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.
oc11-g841-3m J. & A. HERZOG, 152 Lake-st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs. se21-1y

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Millinery Goods.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street (up stairs).

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

WEBSTER & GAGE,

78 LAKE STREET.

oc29-g963-1m

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Barley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. P. G. Bertsau m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-b22-3m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... $50 to $60
Upper ... " ... 25 to 30
Lower ... " ... 25 to 30
Upper ... Vul. Rubber ... 10 to 20
Lower ... " ... 10 to 20
Upper ... Silver ... 10 to 15
Lower ... " ... 10 to 15

Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates ... 1 to 5
Also beautiful Gold Fillings ...

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work down to Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt him to justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 2480, Chicago, Ill.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

☞ Office, No. 5 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 82 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in all the various branches of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating, or Inserting Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my19-b9-1y

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a Dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of stock on the close of business on the ... day of ... next, when the Transfer Books will be closed."

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Special Notices.

... the cheapest and best Hair Dye ... go to A. ... and examine those wonderful ... No one can detect the ... when adjusted to the head. ... always the newest Paris ... will give entire satisfaction.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cane and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. Furniture on hand and to order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. ja16-a80-1y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House,)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine. oc28-g980-2m

C. MORGAN has Removed to

109 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-tetes, Dividends, Tables and Chairs of all kinds.

☞ Please call and examine this stock before you purchase. ap28'61-1y

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Has superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & ..., J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

EXCESS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGUOR,
NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

Patients, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a ... the true condition and locality of diseases, ... and scientific method, without asking any ... Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated ... Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. ... the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, ... Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic ... Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, ... Piles, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal ... Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, in short ... diseases of long standing, cured in the ... without poisonous drugs. ... We are not a "cure-all" doctor ... undertake no case without a fair prospect of ...

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

... Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the ..., Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, ... Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be ... cured without poisonous drugs, injurious ..., or medicines of any kind. Have no dealing ..., no difference what your troubles may be. ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

Communications strictly confidential. Office in ... Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph ... Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. ... J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters ... answered, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt ..., or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet. se15-1y

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this ... of Consumption. Every physician knows that ... two-thirds of this number, the disease first ...

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

... step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, ... the lungs. ... cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by ... the first, we prevent the latter. Persons should ... that the better way to cure Consumption ... prevent it.

... symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear ... very slight. Persons find they have a cold, ... and they have frequent attacks, and are more ... to changes of temperature. In this condition ... may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin ... afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. ... becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are ... thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing ... or hawking. ... fall into the throat, and are ... The secretions are offensive, ... the voice is thick and nasal; the ... the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed ... frequently takes place. Another ... symptom of Catarrh is, that ... obliged to clear his throat in the morning ... phlegm ... When this takes place the ... that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and ... no time in arresting it. The ... symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in ...

... of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all ... may be quickly and effectually removed ... sufficient confidence in the Remedy ... who are disposed to test its virtues in ..., that if after the trial of the Remedy ... benefit is received, the amount paid ... refunded.

... Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use ... with full and clear directions.

... 190 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 3355, Chicago, Ill.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

... customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, AND OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad ... or by the car-load, ... SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY

... the very best quality of ... than any other establishment ... sawed, split and delivered ... cords. ... MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State st. and C., B. & Q. R. R.

Opticians.

... MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

... opposite the Court House.

... Spectacles ... Microscopes, Telescopes ... constantly on ... Spectacles ...

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON FIRST Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.

Commercial Paper Wanted.

B. F. DOWNING, & CO. 82 Clark st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
se23-g609-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
au29-g429-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

Dealers in

Bank Notes, Specie and Exchange,

No. 36 CLARK STREET.

Messrs. Wright & Brother inform their customers and patrons that they have withdrawn their daily Price Current of Illinois and Wisconsin Depreciated Currency, on account of the scarcity thereof, but they still continue to buy all classes of Uncurrent Money at the highest market rates.

$50,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Currency Wanted.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

P. S.—We are paying Auditor's rates in gold or exchange on New York for Banks which have been sold and dividends declared. no27-b518-1w

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-b309-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7-3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g644-3m] E. O. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja1-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je16'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au15'60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
no28-b504-1m 15 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g323-tojel-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6-d771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 275 South Water Street.

no9

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
A. G. MOREY,
ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour.
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples.
10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries.
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 165 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALSAM, Post Office Box 3345. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply just ... with superior and reliable help. no1-b36-4w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3084. jel1'61-1y

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Hannah L mrs, Adams Mary miss, Anderson H C mrs, Aldworth Dorcas M miss, Austin A E mrs, Austin Deans mrs, Akin H mrs

B

Baldwin Susan mrs, Baker Jennie miss, Balentine James mrs, Bally Anna miss, Babbitt Mary A mrs, Bascum C W mrs, Barber Harriet C mrs, Benham John mrs, Benton M A mrs, Bery Catherine miss, Bemis Thomas H mrs, Berigan Margaret miss, Bills Ralph mrs, Bowen Annie miss, Bower W M mrs, Bowin Julia miss, Bruce T W mrs, Bruff Julia miss, Bryant W Jennie mrs, Bragle D W mrs, Bromley Nellie M miss, Bryne M A miss, Brannan Bridget miss, Bradley Ella miss, Brandt Emma C miss, Bristol Harriet mrs, Burt Elizabeth miss, Butler William mrs, Burk Kate mrs, Bemis Martha A mrs

C

Callanan Hannah mrs, Callagham Patrick mrs, Campbell Mary Z Z, Cadman Mary miss, Carter Sarah Jane mrs, Case Rufus G mrs, Carmany Hellen M mrs, Chapin L C mrs, Clark Marietta mrs, Clark Libbie H, Clifford Winifford miss, Clifford Zoe miss, Clifford Ella miss, Clark Edith miss, Clark R E mrs, Colligan Ellen miss, Coleman Deborah mrs, Coe Julia miss, Collins Mary miss, Coles mrs, Collins Elizabeth miss, Coatsworth Susan R mrs, Colby Mary mrs, Cobb Ella miss, Coan Cyrus mrs, Connoly Mary mrs, Conway Mary, Conklin Julia M miss, Costelo Jane S miss, Cook Elanor miss, Cook Satie E miss, Coughlin Anne mrs, Crasher L E mrs, Cross Martha miss, Cunningham mrs, Cunningham Mary miss, Cump Mary miss, Cranston Margaret mrs, Culloch Isabella miss, Crowley Bridget mrs, Crow William mrs, Crowley Mary mrs, Cragen Ann miss, Cuthme Mary Ann miss, Crooker mrs, Cross Perley mrs

D

Dawson H E mrs, Davis Louisa G mrs, Darbey Emeley A mrs, Davis Matilda mrs, Davis Nelly mrs, Danah Ann miss, Day Mary miss, Davis P miss, Depuy Ann L, Demont Mary Eva miss, Dennis Elizabeth mrs, Dickinson Anna miss, Dixon Lottie miss, Dermont Mary miss, Develin Annie L, Deane Eliza Mary miss, Dove Mary Jane mrs, Donovan Mary miss, Doubleday Annie N mrs, Doyle Ellen mrs, Douglas Margaret E mrs, Doherty Mary miss, Dodge Martin mrs, Donelson Sarah A mrs, Dorsey mrs, Downer Mary, Duffy Mary miss, Dye Mary D mrs, Dutcher Jennie mrs

E

Eaton Sarah L miss, Eckley C M mrs, Elston mrs, Elliott Robert mrs, Elmond Emma mrs, Eyles Elizabeth miss

F

Farnham Amelia D mrs, Farnsworth Marg't mrs, Fenton Rachel, Faherty Nelly miss, Fares J B mrs, Flood James mrs, Fitzgerald Mary miss, Fitzpatrick Bridget, Finan Ann miss, Fowler Alice mrs, Foster Nancy G mrs, Frink John B mrs, Francis Mary miss, Fraunbury Fred mrs, Frazier Cornelia B mrs, Fullen A C mrs, Fora B M mrs

G

Gallap Catharine miss, Gay Sela miss, Gay Eusebic miss, Galner Milsan mrs, Gault Julia A mrs, Gale Mary Ann miss, Gerew Catharine mrs, Genson Anne mrs, Gibbs Eliza miss, Gibbons Catharine mrs, Gleeson Nancy w mrs, Goodwillie Sarah M mrs, Gosselin Aurelia miss, Gosselin Rebecca miss, Gottery Catherine mrs, Govier R mrs, Goodale L H mrs, Gould C A mrs, Graves Ruth, Grassly Hannah, Guthrie Carrie mrs, Green Bridget, Grey Anna, Granger Ann mrs, Grey Adda miss, Granger Sophia miss, Guthrie Phebe mrs, Green Ira mrs, Graff Phebe miss, Grinton Jamima miss

H

Haff Carrie E miss, Haff Hattie A miss, Harris Adda miss, Harris Savannah mrs, Hardinge Ann miss, Harris J miss, Hardymartin Sophia, Harrison Carter H mrs, Harrington M C miss, Hanley J E mrs, Hand Kate miss, Hasting Fanny mrs, Hay Mary, Healey Ellen mrs, Herelehy miss, Hegarty Margaret mrs, Herly Eliza G miss, Hicks Sarah mrs, Hill Arrilla miss, Hickson Harriett A miss, Hickman Lu miss, Hibbard Elizabeth mrs, Hill R miss, Hibbard Sarah A mrs, Howard Fannie miss, Howe Kate miss, Howard Christiana miss, Hayes Annie miss, Hovey A J mrs, Hopkins Augusta G mrs, Howser M R mrs, Hunt Maggie mrs, Hughes Julia mrs, Hyde Kate miss, Humphrey J Oscar mrs, Hutchinson Eveline mrs, Huntington Emma miss

I

Ingoldsby Margaret mrs

J

Jones Frank mrs, Johnson Elizabeth miss, Johnson Hannah miss, Johnson Ann G mrs, Jonson Nancy, Judge Sarah E miss, Jennings M R miss, Jackson Mary, Jenkins Elizabeth miss, Jacobs Charles mrs, Jewett Elizabeth miss, Jewett Libbie miss

K

Kenrick miss, Kellogg Rasina, Kaufman Mary miss, Keep Annie mrs, Kettlestine Mary miss, Kelley mrs, Keith Anna P mrs, Kennedy Catharine mrs, Kenyon Ellenor mrs, Kelkie Lana miss, Knowlton N A mrs, Knowls M A miss, Kibby Susan mrs, KingRosa miss, Kilcalie Mary miss, Kincella Ann miss, Kinne Mary A mrs, Kelly Susan mrs, Kouniy Anna miss, Kennedy Ellen miss

L

Lanigan Margarett miss, Lasher C C miss, Lawler Ann miss, Larabee Cornelia A mrs, Leon Margarett V miss, Livermore M A mrs, Lenard Julia miss, Lilly Margarett mrs, Lejuer Kate mrs, Lunn William H mrs, Lumbard G A mrs

M

Malard Madam V, Mahon Mary C miss, Mallon Anne mrs, Mack Johanna miss, Martin Edward mrs, Marshall Ellen miss, Masters E A mrs, Mayow Miltildo mrs, Merritt Elizabeth A mrs, Melon Mary Ann miss, Mills Jane A mrs, Miller Eunice mrs, Mills A D mrs, Mollone Catharine mrs, Morrison Ann A mrs, Moore Mary mrs, Moore Emily miss, Mooney Mary miss, Moran Theresa miss, Morris Ellen miss, Moran Katy miss, McBride Jennie miss, McAvoy Catharine mrs, McCarther S T mrs, McDonald Annie, McEvoy Jane, McGore Jane miss, McGinn Anna mrs, McGowan Elizabeth mrs, McGee Louisa miss, McGregor Jane miss, Magill mrs, McKinney Bridget mrs, McInnis Margaret miss, McLane Maggie miss, McPherson Abigal mrs, McMahon Allice miss, McCniff Ann mrs, McNeil Mary T mrs, McQuade Mary Ann miss

N

Nichold Hatty, Newton Betsy miss, Narcross Sarah F, Neaman H mrs, Nevan A J mrs, Nevey Annie miss, Nichols Louisa mrs, Nolen Alice mrs, Nolan Ann miss

O

Otis Elmira miss, O'Hara Marthy miss, Oudikerk Angeline mrs, Osmon Margaret mrs, Osgood Henry E mrs, O'Nelle Kate A miss, Olson Isabel miss, O'Maley Thomas mrs, O'Connel Mary Jane, O'Connor E M miss

P

Park Robert mrs, Parker Harriet A mrs, Packard Claudeene miss, Palmer Hellen miss, Patrick Lottie miss, Patrick Charlott miss, Paoll Caroline mrs, Parker Sarah L miss, Parker Mary miss, Pierce Elizabeth mrs, Pitkin Eliza A mrs, Peck Virgil, Perry Perces miss, Pettit Josephine mrs, Peck Mary R mrs, Perlee Maria miss, Pope Willard S mrs, Poises mrs, Price Edward H mrs, Purcill Ellen miss, Prebasco Frances miss, Price Mary mrs, Price Delia F miss

Q

Quinn Mary miss, Quirk B mrs

R

Randolph C R mrs, Randall Susan miss, Reynolds C mrs, Redman Sarah miss, Reed Eva miss, Rily Mary F D mrs, Richards Mary miss, Ridabock Emerly mrs, Runnion David mrs, Roberts Emma miss, Robinson E M mrs, Ryerson Maria E miss, Ross Carney mrs, Ross Lizzie H mrs, Rodolph Annie Mary mrs, Rock mrs, Robbins Minnie miss, Roch Catharine miss, Robinson Jennie miss, Rock Milliner mrs, Rosa Augustus mrs

S

Sawyer Harriet A mrs, Sawyer mrs, Sawyer N mrs, Scanlon Margaret, Scarlet Josephine miss, Shuler Sophronia mrs, Sharp Emma A mrs, Sharkey Catherine mrs, Sharp J S mrs, Sheriden Mary mrs, Shaw mrs, Slately Nora A miss, Skerrett John mrs, Smith Adeline, Sinclair Julia mrs, Simons Julia A mrs, Sisson Jennie miss, Simpson Anna mrs, Soyer Amelia mrs, Stevens Stina J miss, Stevens Ellen miss, Stewart Louisa mrs, Simons Alpha mrs, Small Winfred miss, Snow Henrietta mrs, Snow Hellen miss, Smith Mary C mrs, Smith W B mrs, Smith Harriet A miss, Smith Josephine miss, Smith Libby miss, Smith Clarissa J mrs, Smith Caroline S miss, Smith Hatty miss, Smith Katy E miss, Stebbins Mary E miss, Stephens JosephineBmrs, Steele Mary R mrs, Steavens Loretta mrs, Storts Margaret mrs, Sullivan Bridget, Summers M E mrs, Swift Serena M mrs

T

Taylor Mary A, Thompson Elizabethmrs, Thompson Susan miss, Thompson CarolineMmrs, Taff Eliza A mrs, Thayer A mrs, Tilton Nellie mrs, Tooby Sarah A mrs, Tewey Sarah mrs, Toohy Martin mrs, Tomlinson S mrs, Troxell B F mrs, Tremer Agnes miss, Trunk Mary Ann mrs, Tozier Jennie mrs, Tucker H E mrs

V

Valliguet Clara miss, Voier Louisa miss

W

Wales Mary C mrs, Walker Bridget mrs, Walden Julia H mrs, Walker Wealthy C mrs, Walker E J mrs, Walker Sarah mrs, Wadsworth S W mrs, Wait V F mrs, Warley Joseph mrs, Wason Mary miss, Watson Thomas mrs, Warner Lizzie E mrs, Walsh Hanorah miss, Walsh Ellen mrs, West Roxana mrs, Wetherill E A mrs, Wetzel Jacob mrs, Weller Elizabeth D mrs, Weaver T W mrs, Webb Milliner mrs, Wheaton Catherine mrs, Whitney A M mrs, Whittle James F mrs, Wilson Mary Ann mrs, Wilson Mary Dounavan mrs, Wilson Kitty E miss, Wilson Julia miss, Williams Elizabeth miss, Williams Julia miss, Wise Hettie E miss, Willard Clara J miss, Woodruff Mary E miss, Woodruff Ellen L mrs, Woods Eliza mrs, Wood Mary E miss, Wythe Sarah miss, Woods Enoch mrs, Woods Margaret W H B, Whitman Geo B mrs

Y

Young Anna mrs, Young Mary mrs, Young C C mrs

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B

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G

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I

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J

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M

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N

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Osborn W S dr, Owen H B, Olmstead H Jno, Osborn Thos 2, Osborn Chas M, Olmstead C L, Olds A M, Osbrn Moore & Fulton, O'Brian Thos, O'Brian Richard, O'Connell John, O'Connor John, O'Connor Hugh, O'Connor Jas, O'Hear Patrick, O'Malley John, O'Roark Thos, O'Shea David

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Q

Quirk John T

R

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T

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V

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W

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Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se6'61

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

have removed to the large and commodious doublestore

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

oc18-g906-6w

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[oc10-g576-8m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BARGAINS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no22-b461-tojal'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 LAKE STREET,

Chicago, - - - Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market,

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

Manufacture Exclusively in New York.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

se2-g488-3m MARTIN & BROS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE.
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON.
550 " RUSSIA IRON.
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA.
22,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
325 casks SHEET ZINC.
10 tons PIG TIN.
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS.
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz. AXES.
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

se19-g913-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN, BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERNS, JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.
[ap15'61-1y]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
jy18'61-1y Agents for Manufacturers.

Express Lines.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,

Please Notice.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE,

Under the management and control of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

Express Freight Train

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

Agent Great Western Railway Company,
no7-h133-1m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Wines and Liquors.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE

WHISKEY AND

NATIVE WINE,

FREE FROM ADULTERATIONS, of every description, at

GALE BROTHERS'

Family Drug Store, 202 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 South Water Street, New York,

Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse of their own importation

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other Brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam and Wm. Droog, in pipes, three-quarter pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKIES—Mahon's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 8:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday,) and arrives at 9:22 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives back at 10:30 A. M.
my18 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:15 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: ... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
3:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; Night Express, 5:45 P. M.; Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

Accommodation at 8:15 A. M.

Trains arrive at 5:00 A. M., 11.45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc15-1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:50 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:20 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:25, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:00 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:20 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:40 A. M., Fast Express; and 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 6:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:20 P. M., Logansport 8:05 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:35 A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M.

4:00 P. M.—every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:15 P. M., Alton 10:05 A. M., St. Louis 10:40 A. M., Terre Haute 8:35 P. M., Vincennes 1:10 P. M., Evansville 8:35 P. M., Cairo 8:00 P. M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:15 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
6:15 A. M., 7:25 A. M.
12:00 M., 1:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:40 P. M. and 4:40 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:35 A. M.
no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,

(436 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A. RAILROAD."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1'60-1y

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
6:10 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Offices, No. 122 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my25

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North st., Baltimore; and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9:00 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; ... for Geneva, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9:00 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrive at ... Night Express (Saturdays excepted) leaves at 11:30 P. M. ... Mendota Accommodation leaves at ... P. M. ... arrives at 9:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is ... $250,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... 250,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in hands of Agents ... $15,469 ...
2d—Real Estate unincumbered ...
3d and 4th—Debts for which the Company holds Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount ... 261,780 00
5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks ... 38,150 00
6th—Debts due for premiums ... 2,026 ...
7th—All other assets belonging to the Company ... 28,540 ...

Total ... $326,046 ...

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due ... ...
Losses in suspense, waiting proof ... ...

Total liabilities ... $28,000 00

New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 13th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	$150,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	6,288,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
no13-b279-1m Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is ... $150,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... 150,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents ... $5,770 18
2d—Real Estate unincumbered ... none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage ... 136,827 00
5th—Bank and other stocks ... 27,600 00
6th—Debts due for premiums ... 3,903 71
7th—All other securities ... 4,390 78

Total Assets ... $178,392 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due ... $1,500 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof ... 3,900 00
All other claims against the Company ... none.

Total Liabilities ... $5,400 00

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.
TRUNIS J. BERGEN, President.
JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an amendatory act, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	$150,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	6,288,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
no13-b280-1m Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.
2d—The amount of the capital stock is ... $200,000 00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... 200,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents ... $28,360 12
2d—Real Estate ... none.
3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company ... 11,210 00
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on real estate ... 138,300 00
5th—Loans secured by pledges of stocks, bonds and securities, other than real estate ... 21,641 17
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums ... 5,379 00
7th—Accrued interest not due ... 3,178 00
All other assets belonging to the Co. ... 5,000 00

Total Assets ... $208,968 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses unadjusted ... $15,338 00
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company ... 2,500 00
All other claims against the Company ... 27,338 00

Total Liabilities ... $35,180 00

New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located in New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereof, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	$150,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	6,288,000
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street,
no13-b271-1m Chicago, Illinois.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and said Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. H. MAYBORN, Compl't's Sol'r. no23-b...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley, for the sum of seventeen thousand, two hundred and four dollars and twenty-four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PATTON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. no23-b...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861.—Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Thirty-Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, and which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PATTON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. no23-b...

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 90 Lasalle Street ...

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

THE THIRD MICHIGAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

THE BREAKING UP OF CAMP.

Their Arrival in Chicago.

INCIDENTS UPON THE ROUTE.

The Third Michigan Cavalry Regiment, Col. F. W. Kellogg commanding, which has been rapidly filling up since the departure of the Second raised also by the same officer, was reported with ranks complete, horses, tents, uniforms, and equipments purchased, during the fore part of the week. On Wednesday orders arrived at Grand Rapids, calling upon them to pull up stakes, move for St. Louis, and take up temporary quarters at Benton Barracks. Accordingly, the word was given, tents struck, and every preparation made for the journey, including the notification of John D. Campbell, Esq., the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, to be in readiness with the means of transportation. Although the warning was brief, the Superintendent was not found unprepared, though somewhat surprised at the sudden order.

AT THE CAMP.

On Thursday, the camp at Grand Rapids was an animated scene, and all apparent confusion. Yet, under the supervision of the staff, and ready, willing and efficient soldiers, the labor of moving the command was speedily accomplished, and the entire body, safely ensconced in twenty-eight first-class passenger coaches furnished by the Southern Road, was on board early in the afternoon of the same day. Their personal baggage—not including their camp cooking equipage—amounting in the aggregate to about thirty tons weight, was also loaded. This immense train of cars was divided and brought to Detroit in two sections of fourteen cars each, to one of which was added a splendid sleeping car for the use of officers and their ladies, some twenty of the latter of whom were on board. They made Detroit after midnight, under the conductorship of Messrs. Simons and Simmons, two able gentlemen selected for the duty from their abilities in the line of handling large trains and heavy loads of passengers.

AT DETROIT.

At Detroit, Superintendent Campbell was in wait for them, with his special car, fitted up in the most luxurious style, and a first class carriage from which the seats had been removed, and in the centre a table spread with tempting viands, wines, smoking hot coffee, etc., etc., furnished for the officers and ladies by the Superintendent, under the supervision of master of ceremonies, J. L. Smith of the Island House, Toledo, whence the aforesaid luxuries had been imported. The Superintendent's coach, which is one of the richest and best arranged affairs of the kind in the country, is supplied with all the appliances of a modern gentleman's drawing room—and the latter not empty, as the voyagers soon discovered—and seats in an apartment of which, by an ingenious contrivance, most comfortable couches could be constructed. With the train coupled and two strong locomotives attached; the ladies and officers all seated; the soldiers provided with hot coffee and stalants; the attentive steward and his assistants employed in preparing a meal in their cozy retreat, and with light hearts and merry, the regiment and its attaches left Detroit in a slight sprinkling of rain, a little past two o'clock on Friday morning. There was a loud, prolonged, shrill steam whistle—and the crowd at the consolidated train, then consisting of twenty-eight couches, a sleeping car, and the Superintendent's car, and *cuisine* car—a total of thirty-one—swept out into darkness and steamed away Chicago-ward.

It is unnecessary to detail the events crowded into the few hours intervening between two o'clock and daylight. It is sufficient to say there was supper, there was music, the merry story and harmless repartee—and finally sleep to the eyelids of some. There was one watchful man—Superintendent Campbell—as railroad superintendent's should be. He had not slept for several nights previous, his whole time and attention being devoted to his charge.

After daylight there was no more sleeping on that train. The numerous villages through which the Southern road passes, had all been advised by the telegraph and the papers that Col. Kellogg's cavalry were coming, and their inhabitants turned out *en masse* to welcome them and bid them God-speed into the "land of Dixie." Thus swept the train onward, through Michigan and toward the Hoosier land,

AT WHITE PIGEON.

At White Pigeon, Michigan, the people were awake and knew who their visitors were. Col. May's Eleventh Michigan infantry were out on parade, and a squad got ready a small cannon, which they fired several times in honor of their fellow soldiers. This was seconded by cheers and the swinging of hats by the men, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

AT ELKHART.

At Elkhart, the entire population of the town seemed to have turned out for the purpose of being present to see the soldiers fed. Twelve hundred hungry men will consume a small mountain of bread and such perishable articles, and drink up a rivulet of coffee, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "call for more." But the inhabitants of Elkhart were too much for the Third cavalry regiment—and they were apparently able to take their usual rations. Basket loads, back loads, armfulls, hands full, aprons full, pails full of cider, pies, meat and bread were piled in upon the soldiers, to be washed down by a couple of capacious washtubs of clear, sugared and creamed coffee, furnished at the expense of the Michigan Southern Railroad, until Col. Kellogg cried out enough on the part of his men, fearing suffocation and repletion. Attending the appeal of Col. Kellogg, he suffered the consequence of obtruding himself upon public view, by being compelled to make a speech to the assembled Hoosiers, in which he acquitted himself well, telling some good stories and bringing out many expressions of pleasure from the lips of his listeners.

AT SOUTH BEND.

At South Bend there was another ovation, in which every inhabitant of the place who could do so, seemed to have made it a point of participating.

AT LAPORTE.

At Laporte, a new engine, the M. L. Sykes, named in honor and after the gentlemanly Vice-President of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway, took the place of the one locomotives which had thus far drawn the train. This locomotive is well worthy a minute description, but it is impossible to say more here than to mention its enormous hauling capacity. This is sufficiently indicated by referring the reader to the thirty-one heavily laden cars it brought from Laporte to Chicago, with all the ease of smaller machines attached to two coaches and a baggage car. Up the steepest grades of the road—which in justice to the management and Superintendent Campbell, it must be stated is in most excellent condition—up hill and down dale—the M. L. Sykes drew the train without a single variation in speed or an apparent effort.

At Laporte, six mysterious barrels were silently and mysteriously landed upon the platforms of the cars, and by the soldiers cautiously taken in. They proved to be filled—not with gunpowder, as some were free to hint at first—with pure cider. It did not take the Michigan Regiment long to open these barrels, and it certainly took but a short time to consume their contents. The cider was a present from the Sutler of the regiment, Mr. Castine. It is not often, in these days of swindling contractors and almost equally grinding and corrupting sutlers that soldiers are called upon to complain of such generous donations from that particular quarter. It only shows that the Michigan people are human—their sutlers not excepted.

From Laporte to Chicago, at every station, the same immense crowds of admiring people met the approach and cheered the departure of the regiment.

TO CHICAGO.

After a run from Detroit of less than five hours, which, considering the number and weight of the cars drawn, was making remarkably good time, the train arrived at the corner of Lake street, over the Chicago Central track, at about six o'clock on Friday night. The tired and jaded soldiers received more refreshments, and the officers were conveyed in carriages to the Tremont House, where a most sumptuous repast had been prepared for them by Messrs. Gage Doolittle & Drake. It was at or near ten o'clock when the tents again emerged from the depot, this time loaded for the South, and

Col. Kellogg's Second Regiment of Michigan Cavalry were en route for Benton Barracks.

THE ROSTER.

The following is the complete and correct roster of the regiment:

Colonel—F. W. Kellogg.
Lieut. Colonel—Horace H. Minty.
Adjutant—R. O. Baldridge.
Surgeon—J. Lawrence.
Assistant Surgeon—Woodman.
Quartermaster—E. Goodrich.
Commissary—W. W. Carding.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major—Edward Gray.
Adjutant—Henry Tyler.
Battalion Quartermaster—C. C. Douglas.

Company A—Captain, Gilbert Mayers; First Lieutenant, H. H. Pope; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Wilson.

Company F—Captain, J. L. McCloud; First Lieutenant, Theodore Reese; Second Lieutenant, F. C. Adamson.

Company D—Captain, Daniel Kellogg; First Lieutenant, Cleero Newell; Second Lieutenant, F. D. Cutler.

Company I—Captain, Wm. Denham; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Dickinson; Second Lieutenant, Heber Crane.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major—W. S. Barton.
Adjutant—D. L. Coon.
Quartermaster—Henry Jewett.

Company C—Captain, G. J. Hubsea; First Lieutenant, J. W. Hinton; Second Lieutenant, B. Dyckman.

Company L—Captain, T. H. Botham; First Lieutenant, J. H. Patten; Second Lieutenant, M. G. Carleton.

Company M—Captain, Thomas Saylor; First Lieutenant, E. B. Nugent; Second Lieutenant, McBaker.

Company H—Captain, Conrad Highwood; First Lieutenant, Oliver C. Leonardson; Second Lieutenant, Charles R. Schaffer.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major—O. H. Foote.
Adjutant—L. K. Jennis.
Quartermaster—S. Hopkins.

Captain—M. M. Latimer; First Lieutenant, Stewart Ives; Second Lieutenant, Caleb E. Brown.

Company K—Captain, Collins Davis; First Lieutenant, D. C. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Ames M. Adams.

Company G—Captain, T. V. Quackenbush; First Lieutenant, W. C. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, D. M. Cadwell.

Company B—Captain, L. G. Wilcox; First Lieutenant, W. T. McGoffin; Second Lieutenant, T. B. Wier.

THE CHARACTER OF THE REGIMENT.

In speaking of the regiment, it has been almost impossible for our reporter to give full justice to the men and officers composing it. But it may be said that the State of Michigan has not before sent out a command so well calculated to do her justice as an enlightened and advanced people. The Third Cavalry is officered by gentlemen. They are all sober, steady, working men, of the stuff that soldiers are made and will undoubtedly earn a fame of which the old Peninsular State may justly be proud.

Col. Kellogg's horses and the greater portion of the camp and other equipage belonging to the regiment, with 350 men in charge, as well as 200 artillerists to be connected with the brigade, were left at Grand Rapids, and are to be moved south by the middle of the ensuing week.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The removal of soldiers by railroad corporations has of late become so common an occurrence that unnecessary neglect is sometimes practiced. We are happy to state that the management of the Michigan Southern road has been an exception to this rule. They have always taken the utmost pains to render the men entrusted to their charge comfortable, but in carrying the Third Michigan Cavalry, their worthy Superintendent, John D. Campbell, fairly surpassed himself. He not only treated the soldiers fairly and honorably, but treated them even with the utmost kindness and consideration. From the moment he took them in care, he did, not rest or sleep a single moment, so intent was his mind upon their best interests and personal convenience. To the officers he was also extremely polite and affable. Turning his sumptuous car—built expressly for his personal use—into a hotel parlor, he allowed them the utmost liberty, and when present was the "hale fellow well met," the jolly companion, the friend and sympathizer, but not for a moment losing sight of his duty and the heavy responsibility resting upon him.

A Ladies' Mass Meeting.

A numerously attended and interesting meeting of ladies was held yesterday afternoon at Bryan Hall, to devise means for furnishing articles of need to our brave soldiers in the field, for the lack of which so many of them are now suffering. Considerable discussion was had as to the "ways and means" for the speedy furtherance of the object, which finally resulted in a resolve to hold a grand festival, to continue five days, at Bryan Hall—to come off some time within the next two weeks. Festival Committees for each one of the Divisions were appointed, who are to meet on Monday afternoon, at the following places:

The North Side Committee will meet at the house of Mrs. S. C. Higginson, No. 382 North Ontario street, at two o'clock. The South Side Committee will meet at the house of Mrs. Stone, 113 Michigan avenue, at three o'clock. The West Side Committee will meet at the house of Mrs. Caleb Morgan, 289 West Lake street, at two o'clock. All ladies who feel an interest in this matter are requested to meet with the Committees of the several Divisions, and lend their aid in this work.

INQUEST.—The coroner he id an inquest yesterday upon the body of a woman named Catharine Coffee, at No. 6 Sherman street, who was found dead in her bed. The eldest of five children, a daughter seventeen years of age, testified that her father was killed at the Madison street bridge four years ago, since which her mother had worked very hard and supported the family decently until within the last six months, when she commenced drinking immoderately, and had continued to do so up to the time of her death.

A CHICAGO SOLDIER PROMOTED—CAPTAIN TRADDEUS S. CLARKSON.—The numerous friends of this gallant young soldier who has been serving as Sergeant in Company A, Chicago Light Artillery since the beginning of the war, will be pleased to learn of his merited promotion to a Captaincy in Col. Bell's Cavalry Regiment. A better appointment could not have been made. Captain Clarkson will probably remain in the city for a few weeks until his company is filled up. This is a good opportunity for any who wish to enlist under a tried and capable officer.

THE LINCOLN REGIMENT.—The Lincoln Regiment, 53d Illinois Volunteers, Col. Isaac G. Wilson commanding, arrived in this city on Thanksgiving day and left St. Louis the same evening at six o'clock by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad. We published, not long since a detailed account of the organization and equipment of this regiment rendering a repetition at this time unnecessary, further than to again endorse it as one of the best regiments Illinois has sent to the war and of which Kane county may well be proud.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Capt. Ezra Taylor, the gallant commander of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, who participated so creditably in the fight at Belmont, was presented with an elegant sword, sash and belt a few evenings since, by J. S. Bush, Esq, in behalf of the recipient's old employees, now of G. S. Hubbard & Co.'s packing establishment. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and the gallant Captain fully worthy the honor bestowed upon him.

A THANKSGIVING DONATION.—On Thanksgiving night some unknown individual left a lively donation upon the door step of Mr. Cobb's residence, No. 186 Third avenue, in the shape of a bundle of flannels, enfolding a live infant. Mr. Cobb's family not being at home, Mr. Holden, a neighbor, took the little stranger in, who was protesting its disgust at the treatment of its hard-hearted parents by a series of cries, vigorous if not musical.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY A, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The following officers have been appointed for the Chicago Light Artillery, Company A, now stationed at Paducah: Captain, C. M. Willard, vice James Smith, resigned; Francis Morgan, Peter P. Wood, and Edgar P. Tobey, Lieutenants.

"THE TEACHER'S FRIEND" is the title of a small quarterly paper just issued by John Atwater, at No. 8, Kingsbury Block, devoted to the interest of teachers and children. It is a neat little sheet, finely got up, and containing much interesting and useful reading.

THE TRINITY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The young men of the parish of Trinity Church meet this evening to organize the Association for literary and social purposes, to which we have before alluded. The election of officers will occur at the same time.

ASSIGNED A COMMAND.—Lieut. Paulding, who has been recruiting for the navy for some time past, in this city, has been assigned to the command of the gunboat New Era, recently fitted out at St. Louis.

HOUSE OF THE FOUNDLING.—A meeting of the Board of Managers, and of persons who have statements to make and accounts to settle of the late Festival, are requested to meet in the room of the "Young Men's Christian Association," Methodist Block, this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock.

BRYAN & SCRIBNER'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—Would you be a good writer? a good accountant? a good salesman? a good financier? good in commercial law and science? Go to Bryan & Stratton's Mercantile College.

THANKSGIVING IN CHICAGO.

The Camp and the Reform School.

THE CLERGY UPON THE TIMES.

Abstracts of Sermons.

Thursday was very generally observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout the city. Business was suspended to a large extent; the courts enjoyed a holiday, and the churches were largely attended. The general observance of this feast day was marked and much more unanimous than upon any previous occasion in the history of the city.

At Camp Douglas, many of the soldiers came in for their share of the good things inseparably connected with the celebration of this day. The members of the Chicago Legion especially found cause for rejoicing in over three hundred pounds of turkeys, a barrel of cranberries and other articles provided by the thoughtfulness of their Commissary. The men were loud in their praises of this style of ratione, and of the thoughtful kindness of their Quartermaster, Henry Howland and Commissary Albert L. Coe, who are both old residents of this city, and men whose services are invaluable in the positions they occupy.

The hotels spread their boards with especial reference to the "inner man," and met the wants of the most fastidious epicurean. At the "Sherman" and "Tremont," over fifty prepared dishes were set upon the table. Col. J. G. Wilson and staff, of the 52d regiment, dined at the Briggs House, where an old fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner was served up in the best style.

The congregation attending the Church of St. Ansgarius were treated to a sumptuous repast in the basement of their church, through the hospitality of their worthy rector, Rev. E. B. Tuttle. The evening was spent in social intercourse, the enjoyment of a fine musical entertainment and in general conviviality and pleasure. Old and young were gathered in without distinction, and to all alike was the liberal hospitality of the rector host extended. Such gatherings are well calculated to cement the bonds that attach a deserving pastor to an affectionate people.

At the Reform School the most ample preparations were made to entertain the boys. Mr. Perkins, the excellent Superintendent, provided nineteen turkeys, seventy-five pounds of beef and several roasted pigs to refresh the inner boy. While looking to their physical wants, the occasion was also improved to encourage the moral by religious exercises, singing, and a sermon by Rev. E. B. Tuttle, City Missionary, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere.

As we have before observed, the churches were numerously attended and the discourses from the various pulpits of unusual interest bearing more or less upon the present rebellion. We present below abstracts of many of them, only regretting that our space forbids a publication of all:

ST. JAMES CHURCH.
REV. DR. CLARKSON.

A very large congregation assembled in this church. The prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Cooper, Rector of the Ascension Church, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, from the 12th chapter of Daniel, 1st verse—"And there shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation * * and in that time thy people shall be delivered."

Dr. Clarkson commenced by saying that not only for mercies, but for troubles should we be thankful, and after alluding to the proper spirit with which all individual trials should be met, he described a certain class of persons who are always borrowing trouble, and nursing it and carrying it about with them—and who never take a day for rejoicing if a day for anything. He said that the most of our troubles were like Dr. Llalngston's tigers; if you walk up to them and look them in the face they'll disappear, but if your knees tremble and you fall to the ground, they will pounce upon and destroy you in a twinkling.

He passed on then to our great national trouble, and after a few sentences describing it, he opened upon the main subject of his discourse — the necessity of getting light somehow out of the dark cloud, and of accepting calmly as the elements of God, these trials of the nation. He said that, as a citizen, he felt that really he had more to be thankful for to-day than he had a year ago, when our dangers were only threatened. That a mild and beneficent Government, whose subjects enjoyed privilege and prosperity equal to those of any people on earth, was not utterly subverted and broken up, that a million of most stupendous and the most malignant in history, is a matter of most profound thankfulness. That this great Republic—the hope, the "monstrum horrendum" of history, after having trampled upon the sacred obligations of oaths, debauched the moral sense of half our people, set at defiance every principle of loyalty and paralsed the right arm of our country's power, had not been able to destroy the nation, and that nothing but sales on the spot where it stood, was an indication of direct Providential interference, for which he should to-day be truly thankful.

And not more. That love of money and greed for gold had not, like cancers in the national heart, so completely eaten out its vital strength as to make us willing at once to succumb to the power that upheld and fostered springing upon us so suddenly and so fiercely, and lie down and die the National death without a struggle or a protest—for this, also, we must be thankful.

And still more that 500,000 of our sons and brothers and fathers, should count not life dear if so be by sacrifice and toil the honor and majesty of law could be vindicated, and the integrity of the nation be preserved; for this also should we this day send up our Thanksgiving.

And above all, notwithstanding the selfish corruption that clothes itself in the riches freely poured out to save the nation's being—that deep, earnest, broad and universal spirit of loyalty which shall leaven the whole lump of secession in which they are hidden.

The four causes of Thanksgiving now named may be all summed up in the general belief that this war will be, under God, instrumental in developing the character of the nation, in giving more concentration and power to its energies. The discipline of our armies will tend to inspire respect for authority, and by the schooling of the camp some useful lessons in the science of war. The great question of slavery will be settled in such a way that it has taught the world much for which we have occasion to be thankful. A few months ago, and the Government was a wonder-ful congress we were making as a people. Here and there statesmen pointed out the rock midway the channel in which our ship of state was sailing. Fanatics were denouncing it as a sin. Christ, preachers of the Word, sounded in the ears of the nation the warning of too much dependence upon material forces—too little reliance upon the great judgment seat of the universe. But on we strode, little heedful of all those maxims of wisdom and warnings of history, until the day of judgment overtook us. We are now in the midst of the fiery trial. Our hope is that the discipline of this experience will be sanctified to our good, that it will make us more reverent, and aid in guiding the surging forces of the popular will into more manly loves, and shape them to nobler issues. Thus far our nation has been in its boyhood. The enthusiasm of youth, full of fresh blood and buoyant feeling, has marked our course hitherto. We owe much of our wonderful success to it. We do not wish to lose our energy as a people. We wish only that it may be controlled. This first great sorrow of our national life will teach us discretion, and turn our thoughts to the true sources of prosperity and stability, to that power in the nation we shall come to realize, what has been so often illustrated in the lives of individuals, *Before I was afflicted I went astray.*"

The speaker made a brief statement of the sources of thanksgiving in the State, in the city, and in the parish, and closed with a reference to the many happy reunions of the day. Blessed are the memories that float into our hearts from days of yore—from parents far away—from the graces of dear ones—from vacant seats around the family board—from children upon the fold of birth—blessed recollections of the loved here and away. I see them now—those distant homes. Father, mother, children—some are not there! What words of welcome! How the old homestead rings again, for little feet are tripping across the floor, and the aged ones with open arms and waiting blessings rise up to receive the grandchildren under the old paternal roof. God in mercy sanctify these thoughts to our good. God in mercy make us grateful for all our blessings, and touch our hearts by thoughts of him and our duty to one another; and may He, the Father of us all, so temper his Providences to our needs, that happiness and brotherly good will shall prevail in the thousands of families in the twenty-one States of the American Union that keep this Thanksgiving Day.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY.

A much larger audience than usual upon such occasions attended the services at this church. The sermon was by the pastor, and the text from the First Book of Kings. The speaker traced the rise, progress, prosperity and decay of the Hebrew nation. In a rapid glance at the history of this peculiar people, he said it was remarkable that the nation began in slavery, and it was through a tion began in slavery, and it was through a series of four hundred years that they were prepared to come out of Egypt and take possession of the promised land. It was in Egypt, the land of science and arts, where this people learned the rudiments of government, increased in knowledge and the arts, and grew in such a manner that their masters were fearful that their own nation would become extinct. After forty years' drill in the wilderness, they came into their own land, which was divided off among the tribes, and this was the heroic age.

After the Hebrew commonwealth came the monarchy. The reigns of David and Solomon were referred to, and the fact dwelt upon of the sudden change of the nation's history, and its decline after the death of Solomon. Slavery was one of the fulcrums used by the great lever of destiny to overthrow the kingdom. The lessons to us were, that extravagance, impiety and luxury, dishonesty and infidelity, pervaded the nation and hastened its fall. In conclusion, the speaker said:

Some may be disappointed that we have not discussed this morning on the great questions which are startling the nation and the world to-day. We have avoided them for several reasons. First, we have spoken already and enough of the old issues and in regard to those new questions which have arisen and are thrusting themselves into notice. We prefer to hold still new developments, evidently near at hand, shall afford material for maturer opinions.

The theme to which you have listened was chosen in part to remind you and myself of things we are likely to forget in times like these—to re-assert that God abhors prodigality, dishonesty and infidelity, gross or refined, no less than man-stealing, and destroys nations for idolatry, as well as for oppression; and in fact, to refute, not by a set argument, but by fact, the sophistry of those who, with with whatever ingenuity, assert that the citizen and the Christian are so distinct in the same man that the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth.

This is the fact: We have a book designed to be the manual and text-book of the people—compiled largely with the political-religious history of the people of God, holding up before us the rise, glory and decay of a nation, and connecting them with the religion and morality and political fidelity or infidelity of the people, and bidding us to study the instances and learn for ourselves, and by aid of divine teaching, the keeper and authorized expounder of this book must never bury herself in national affairs! No! not my friends! Here is a divine authority—the Prophets are not denied, so long as the prospects of the Savior are received and loved and applied to all the relations of life, so long as the epistles of St. Paul who taught of government, stand in the sacred canon, so long as we are taught to be-lieve with St. James that faith without works is dead, so long the history of the ages shall escape oblivion and thought get its charter from the sacred chronicle and from the revealed purpose of God that kings shall be made nursing fathers and queens nursing mothers to his people, so long will the church stand forth in her proper place as the censor of the body politic, and we her prerogative to shape the institutions of government for the world. Now in one way, now in another, she will ever in Assembly and in the administration of the sanctuary declare herself to be the friend of order and progress, and that liberty and that alone which is founded in righteousness.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
REV. W. W. PATTON.

Psalms cxlv v. 6: "Let them sing aloud of God be in their mouths and a two-edged sword in their hands."

In the introduction, reference was made to the seeming incongruity of a Thanksgiving Day and the horrors of war, and after two national feasts during the year, for judgments yet upon the land. Was it not a feast at a funeral? Ought not the Governor to have marked this as a year of calamity, by omitting our usual autumnal festival? So some might think but not the preacher. As no individual was ever so afflicted that he could not find mercies for which to give thanks, so no nation could be so humbled but that it had occasion still to bless God. Yea, it was necessary at such a time to take an inventory of our blessings, to avoid impiety and despair. Mr. Patton said he should, therefore, discourse upon the occasions of thanksgiving to be found.

First, Notwithstanding the War; second, Because of the War.

Under the first he would confine himself to two specifications:

1. The abundance of our Western harvests. It was no uncommon thing for war to be accompanied by famine, and that again to result in pestilence. The old man of the war of 1812 came; came in pestilence. The old man of the war of 1812 came; came in famine and came in blood. The old man of the war of 1847 came; came from Buena Vista; came our noble youths by thousands; came the man who sat among his bags and threw his gold at the feet of the arisen angel; came our gallant Shields; came Lane and Meagher and Mulligan; came Sigel and Asboth. Up went the old flag. Rolled again the tide of national song. Once more we had a people—once more a country.

2. We fall with gratitude a returning obedience to law, human and divine.

3. We should be grateful for the upward education we have acquired. We have unlearned our false sympathy, our milk-and-water philanthropy; our tenderness of heart for rebellion of the impreratory psalms, or to amend St. Paul's theology or ethics by striking out all pertaining to the sword of the magistrate; we no longer mistake the nature of moral suasion force to gunpowder, nor consider it the highest evidence of generalship to so conduct a campaign that scarcely a life is lost.

We have learned to spell co-ercion. We cut even pronounce *subjugation* without epilepsy or lockjaw. We have boggled at *emancipation* only, but we have got as far as Point teacher gave out *contraband*, and he, the Missouri instructor, *Free-soon*. The Kansas schoolmaster, who, if accounts from Missouri are true, has been teaching his children how to fit *to read*, and gave as the lesson, "We wage war on treason; let slavery take care of itself" is flourishing.

5. In spite of reverses, we have had success, for which to be grateful.

He sketched the present state of our army, our gunboats in Southern States, the strong strategic points in our possession, our wonderfully increased navy, and the furnishing of millions of muskets.

Among other topics for gratitude, he stated that it was now generally conceded that "*Washington is safe, as soon as ever.*"

He referred to Stringham, Dupont, and Wilkes.

The Confederacy sent upon a mission of much moment, to the European Powers—England and France, two of its most astute and dangerous men. Mason seems to have been chosen for the same reasons Metcalfe offered:

"On ice we can slide,
And on sleds we can ride,
Will purchase us a good opinion,
And buy men's voices to command our deeds;
It shall be said he judged with equity of Aeneas' cause;
Our youths, our wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity."

Slidell, artful, bland, deceitful, speaking French fluently, a demagogue while in utter aristocrat, was his fit compeer.

"Another of the tribe;
You could not buy a finer silver hairs
Unless the Devil should turn Commissioner."

They were beyond the blockade under a British pennon, dreading no danger—perhaps reading Wilkes' letter to the Secretary.

In an unexpected hour the San Jacinto comes down upon the Trent, and these men are carried by Commander Wilkes to their

"Own native land."

It was a stranger Providence that delivered them into our hands, just when Corcoran, Wilcox & Co., are held in dungeons as hostages for pirates.

V. In the fire the prophet saw visions of judgment upon the foes of Israel. The Dr. sketched those already discernible in the Southern sky, but want of space precludes his report in full length. But the cord from every point we have much to call for song and anthem and shout for the recognition of Divine Providence.

He called attention to the Proclamation of the Governor lays special stress upon the duty and importance of prayer, and read extracts from his proclamation and that of Governor Morton of Indiana, enforcing their suggestions with an earnest exhortation. He closed by a fervent invocation of the divine blessing upon our rulers, our army and navy.

Rev. Mr. Crouch, Chaplain of the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade, read the hymn commencing—

"Christian brethren, ere we part,"

which was sung; and he pronounced the benediction.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.
REV. J. W. HIBBARD.

Psalms, cxiv v. 6:—"At midnight I will rise to give thanks unto Thee because of Thy righteous judgments."

The pastor commenced with an appropriate introduction upon the character of the occasion and then said even in this midnight of our country's history we may rise and lift up our hands towards Heaven and give thanks to the Lord.

Among the things for which we should be thankful is life, and all that life involves. We live and move and have our being in the Lord. That we live is, because He lives in us, and that we have a sense of being is because His spirit flows in and animates our spiritual, and thence the material form. Like earth, with its grass and flowers and trees and fruits without the sun and atmosphere—so man, with all his thoughts and affections and deeds of love, without the Lord, is dead.

We should also be thankful for the abundant harvests which have filled our granaries to overflowing; for the flocks and herds which have added their values to the riches and comforts of the land; for commerce, manufacture and various industries which have flourished in spite of adverse causes. No hungry cry in vain for bread. Few, if any, suffer from lack of work or clothing. The industrious always find employment and its just reward. The Lord has protected us from plagues and epidemics and from extraordinary mortalities, and physical health has spread its benign influence over all our land.

The people of the State have many reasons to be thankful. The State as well as national Government still exists. Invisible but all powerful law protects our persons and our lives, and guards our property. Under its shadow we assemble to consult together, as citizens, concerning the common good.

All power is of God. A poor government or bad government is indeed better than none. Government, whether in the heavens, the earth, or hell, is of God. The principles of government are divine. These principles of order and government do not remain even in the highest heavens abstract and impersonal, but in their spheres of operation clothe themselves in angels, who thus become their *media* and representatives, so that in the heavens are angels superior and inferior, officers and subjects, governors and those governed, the wise who instruct and guide, and the less wise who obey.

The principles of government in Heaven can be but imperfectly understood by the people in this age of the world. Whatever may be the form of government, these principles assume in their descent from Heaven to earth to a nation it is the best that nation can receive and ultimate for its civil and natural life.

Government is then of God. It is a sacred thing. Its officers, whatever may be their character, are sacred. But the Lord's desire is that a worthy government should be as perfect as possible, even as the heavens. An individual man is a miniature nation, and a nation is a giant man; and the order that controls the functions of the one, depends upon the changes that take place in the progress and purpose of the other.

After the analysis of the representation of the individual, the speaker said a nation's progress upward was accompanied by war, originating in the effort of evil principles to set each other by the ears. Evil principles make the battle ground of individual life. Civil wars are a painful but necessary means of a nation's purification.

In such a war our country is now engaged, and for this war we should offer thanksgiving to our God. It is not permitted without a good end in view. It will strengthen and confirm a faith in the divine authority of government. The war has already revealed an amount of wickedness and corruption North and South that few would have believed to exist. We are now as with a single eye *the national evil that lies at the root of the rebellion.* The national sight of the evil in its true character is the fomenting and exciting cause of our national difficulties, is cheaply purchased by the war it has produced. *For evil seen and known can be put away.*

The members of the new church in this country and in the world may especially be thankful and praise the Lord for the renewed evidence afforded by this war, that the last judgment has been accomplished in the spiritual world, and that an improved condition of our country and the world is to follow the present convulsive throes and tempest, prospective quietness following the time when the stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands shall fill the earth—when the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever, "when righteousness and peace shall kiss each other," "when they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountains."

EDINA PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. ——— BOYD.

Psalms, 5; v. 14.—"Offer unto God thanksgiving."

The speaker referred to the great blessing of possessing a cheerful, happy, thankful spirit. The grumbling, fretful, discontented man is a walking pestilence. He has a chronic frown upon his brow and it is better to go out in a cold rain, or a pelting hail storm, than to come under the influence of his discontented spirit. How beautiful to look on the bright side of things, as the sailor when he fell upon the deck and broke his leg, said: "what a great blessing it was not his neck."

Among the blessings to be thankful for, the preacher enumerated the abundant supply of provisions so that the barns and granaries of our happy State ran over with plenty; the health we have enjoyed as a people, so that but few of our family circles are broken; our exemption from the dreadful effects of war, in our persons and homes, for which so many of our loyal fellow-citizens have been exposed; our abundant and ever increasing religious privileges; privileges afforded to our fleet in the late terrific storm, so that instead of being dashed as driftwood upon the shore, the fullest success was given it. He also mentioned as a source of gratitude, the fact, that in these troublous times God had given us an honest man as our President. A man in whose hands our liberties are safe. He showed how a bold, ambitious, unprincipled man, with half a million of an army at his nod, might become a military despot, and ruin the dearest interests of the land.

It was also a matter of great thankfulness, that more liberal sentiments, in high places, were beginning to prevail, in regard to the poor slave; that no compromise could be popular a year ago, was now odious and disgusting to everybody; and the stern logic of events was convincing the most sceptical that the time was at hand when that vile traffic in human flesh must disappear from our fair land. He urged upon all the duty of prayer. Since our day of fasting and prayer, the tide of affairs had evidently turned in our favor. God loves to be trusted. He will blast the expectations of those who depend upon their own devices. Despite the plottings of diplomatists, the threats of kings and cabinets, the trust in God and He will bring us triumphant through all our troubles. But let us be as loud in our thanks as we are in our cry for aid. Let us not be like the nine men upon whom our Lord conferred the blessing of health, when only one returned to thank him. "Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine?" They had all been loud in their cry for aid under the pressure of an outward trouble, they had all been relieved, but only one returned with a song of praise.

In conclusion the congregation were reminded that all our gifts come to us through the mediation of Jesus. The greatest gift that God could give or man receive.

TRINITY CHURCH.
REV. ST. CLAIR PRATT.

The attendance at Trinity was large. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Pratt, rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brodnax, formerly assistant Minister of the parish, after which a liberal collection was taken for the poor. The Rector then announced as his text—

ORADIAH, 21 v.: "The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart who shall bring me down to the ground."

After recounting the mercies for which we should be thankful—mentioning specially an abundant harvest, activity of business generally and the prevalence of general health as particularly, and the prevalence of general health as particular blessings, while those of the gospel were still greater, the preacher turned to the consideration of the sins of the land, and we, as a nation, been guilty of the sin pointed at in the text, spoken of in the parable of the foolish of the night he heard some one in an adjoining room, singing in a low, earnest tone of voice, Addison's beautiful hymn—

"When all thy mercies, O, my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."

The whole of it he went through, evidently supposing that none heard him but his God. He proved to be a Governor of one of the Western States, suffering under an incurable disease, of which he soon after died. But what a frame of mind that must have been, which poured forth the gushings of a full heart at that midnight hour, and with a consciousness of approaching death, in such a hymn as that. He must have had peace within, when the song drew tears from the eyes of the silent listener.

After further illustrating the point, the speaker said, Now, boys, it happens to all of you, to me, and every one, sometime or other in life, to commit a wrong action. You have done so, or you would not be here to-day. I mean by this, you have done wrong, and you have been to-day thinking, to fit yourself for the duties of life. So that if you are disciplined here, you will not hereafter need to discipline yourselves. The rule applies to each of you. For any trouble I have taken to come down and preach to you, to-day, I want you to show your gratitude to me, by promising to try and avoid every wrong action if you can help it for the time to come.

A hearty response from all the boys, was made—"We'll try,—yes sir!"

☞ There are two Telegraphic dispatches a this office for Major C. C. Jones. Inquire at the Job Office.

☞ Cook & McLean, 69 Dearborn street, have made their prices for printing and dyeing Goats' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 113 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1861.

The demand for exchange was more active to-day; but the larger banks still supplied customers at par; the brokers sold at ¼ discount, and some charged ¼. We quote the buying price at very nearly ¼, and this is freely paid by the brokers.

Gold, buying, ¼; selling, ¼@¾ per cent. for retail lots.

The money market continues abundantly supplied. All real business paper is readily negotiated at 10 per cent., and the market would bear a much larger supply.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	70	70
Galena	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	64¾	64¾
Michigan Southern (preferred)	49½	49¾
Michigan Southern (common)	18¾	18¾
Cleveland & Toledo	34¾	34¾
Hudson River	38¾	38¾
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. bonds	42	42¼
Missouri 6s	41¾	41¾
Virginia 6s	67	67